Pagina En Espanol:15 Sobre la Militancia (Vea paginas 8,9)

MODERN TIMES

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August 24: Defense, prosecution rest cases inside courthouse; outside over 700 rally in support of Lonnie McLucas on the Green.

McLucas Trial Dramatic
Defense Makes Strong Closing

by Jan K. Von Flatern

See background and related demonstration stories, page 11

The trial of Lonnie McLucas is over. At this writing, there remain only the final arguments and Judge Mulvey's charge to the jury. This, the first and most important of the New Haven Nine trials, has taken only ten weeks, jury selection included, and on its outcome rests the futures of eight young men and women. The implications of this situation are far-reaching, certain to effect profound changes on New Haven, on Connecticut, and on the country.

The case for the defense in the McLucas trial rested on Friday, August 21, after only two weeks of testimony. In that short period of time—only eight court days in all—Defense Attorneys Theodore Koskoff and Michael Koskoff presented a straightforward, uncomplicated defense.

In his opening statements, Theodore Koskoff said that the defense would attempt to prove that George Sams, star witness for the prosecution, planned the murder of Alex Rackley in order to ingratiate himself with Stokely Carmichael. He stated that Sams, in his misdirected, mentally deficient reasoning process, had believed that destroying the Black Panther Party, with whom Carmichael has had many ideological differences, would serve that purpose. The defense does not charge that Carmichael, for whom Sams once served as bodyguard, was necessarily aware of Sams' intentions.

Character of Sams

Having presented the defense account, Attorney Koskoff took the first logical step towards proving it when he called several witnesses to testify concerning the character of George Sams. It was at this early stage that the Markle-Mulvey team of prosecutor-judge made its first successful efforts to cripple the defense's presentation. In a surprising move, Judge Mulvey conceded State's Attorney Markle's highly unusual point that character witnesses on George Sams were irrelevant!

It appeared for a time that the jury was going to be expected to evaluate the evidence presented by the state's star witness while knowing virtually nothing about its source. This biased development never fully materialized, however, because, while *Judge Mulvey ruled against several witnesses in a row testifying, he did admit a few significant statements.*

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Open Schools Set If Teachers Strike

Union Plans To Open Its Own Schools

by Mary Johnson, chairman
Open Schools Committee

The New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT) is working hard to make sure that New Haven's children won't suffer from a possible work stoppage this fall. The Federation voted to plan for educational alternatives to normal in-school instruction in the event of a strike.

On March 10, well before the threat that negotiations might break down, the Federation accepted the proposal with great enthusiasm because teachers felt it would minimize the disruption which has been so evident in past strikes, notably in New York City in 1968.

Options for Parents

Under the Open Schools Program, parents would not be forced to make a choice between sending their children to an inadequately staffed school or keeping them at

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School Board Hard Liners Force Strike

By Tim Craine

It now appears very likely that New Haven Public School teachers will be on strike when school is scheduled to open on September 9. As a member of the executive board of the New Haven Federation of Teachers, I would like to give readers of **Modern Times** some background information on the issues involved in the dispute between the teachers, represented by the Federation, and the Board of Education.

On June 18, New Haven teachers voted overwhelmingly to adopt a "no contract - no work" position in view of the fact that little progress had been made in negotiations. Teachers were particularly distressed that on June 3 the Board of Education called off negotiations, telling the Federation *that their latest offer was "final" and that it would be pointless to discuss matters any further.*

Boards of Education throughout Connecticut are taking tough positions this year. West Haven has already served court injunctions on individual teachers two and a half weeks before any potential strike in an attempt to intimidate teachers and weaken the union.

Following the June 18 meeting the Federation again tried to get the Board to agree to resume negotiations, but the Board insisted that the Federation modify its proposals before the Board would even consider sitting down to discuss them. So eventually the Board declared an impasse and the dispute went to mediation.

With over 250 individual items in dispute, some minor progress was made during mediation. On August 13 at the fifth mediation session, with Superintendent Bar-

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YNFAC Continues To Organize Yale

by Jane Wheeler and George Johnson

The National Labor Relations Board on August 11 denied the petition of Unit 1 of the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee, a new union at Yale. The petition represented Yale employees in the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health.

The union took the decision calmly. Said one organizer: "Over 90% of the workers at EPH wanted YNFAC as the representative and this was denied them both by Yale and the NLRB. We do not consider the NLRB decision a real setback, because we had expected YNFAC would be a university wide union. EPH would only be the first unit." YNFAC, an independent union, has been carrying on organizing activities in all parts of the university.

Virginia Blaisdell

Organizer leaflets Yale Secretary

YNFAC has not been idle while waiting for the NLRB decision. During the past year, pressure from the new union has resulted in some victories for employees. These include paychecks twice a month (instead of once a month) and lower parking fees for employees than Yale had originally intended to charge.

YNFAC began a major organizing thrust throughout the university this summer and has been collecting signatures of Yale workers who want YNFAC as their bargaining agent. When enough signatures are collected, YNFAC will petition for a university-wide election by clerical and technical employees. If YNFAC wins the election, Yale will be forced to recognize the union as an official bargaining agent.

The NLRB denied the YNFAC petition on the grounds that the requested unit (Epidemiology and Public Health) was too small to be appropriate." The

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Strike Celebrates Womanpower

Hundreds of women gathered together on the New Haven Green on August 26, the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the women's suffrage legislation. The action was a part of the National Women's Strike for Equality. The women had prepared exhibits and demonstrations to celebrate their woman hood and to protest their oppression under the present structure of society. The day was exciting to many because of the opportunity it provided for informal, person to person conversations. Dance and karate exhibits were offered. On the Green were poetry and other readings along with women's liberation songs. Friendly and interested men provided child-care and baked goods for fund-raising. Information on women at work and women and their bodies was available. There were petitions to the Register to integrate their want ads and to the Yale-NewHaven Hospital to allow fathers into the delivery room. The day was completed with a debut performance by an all-women's rock band.

Virginia Blaisdell

Volunteers Work Hard; Duffey Wins

by David Adams

The victory of Joseph Duffey in the Democratic primary for the Senate was made possible by hundreds of young volunteer workers inspired by his opposition to the Vietnam war in the tradition of 1968 Presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy.

In the August 1 issue of **Modern Times** we interviewed some of these young campaign workers, and again on the day following Duffey's campaign victory, we asked them what they thought of it.

"We've been working like this in New Haven for three years now," said John Tinker, a local community college student. "Over that time we have had little victories here and there, and a lot of defeats. The morning after a primary defeat we always had to say, "We'll try harder next time. But this time we won!"

The first excitement of victory was tempered with the knowledge that Duffey faces a stiff challenge from Dodd and Weicker in the November election. But in addition, the young workers realize that Duffey alone cannot do very much in the Senate. They see his candidacy as part of a broad movement, rather than something in itself.

Workers, Not Duffey Won

"When Duffey came in to the victory party, there was a lot of screaming and shouting. But we all knew that it was all of us who had done the work and won it. It didn't make that much difference who the candidate was." That was how John Tinker summed it up.

For Dennis Griesing, a returned Peace Corps volunteer, the Duffey campaign is most important because of the people who voted and worked for him. "My amazement was the really viable coalition of these groups that Mr. Nixon is trying to separate from the White House, students, black people, and trade unionists. It was beautiful to see these people really digging each other last night at our victory party. It has the potential for being the strongest political coalition possible."

New Laws Threaten Labor

There are presently a large number of anti-labor bills pending legislation. A number of groups and publications have recently undertaken to resist this campaign against organized labor being carried out by the Nixon administration and its Republican and Democratic allies in Congress.

This June the national Rank and File Conference in Chicago called for many activities including: a Labor Bill of Rights; the dedication of Labor Day 1970 to protest the Nixon-big business coalition; a massive demonstration of working men and women in Washington, D.C., in October against anti-labor legislation; a petition drive for one million signatures on the above questions.

Labor Today, an independent magazine (343 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604), has documented the anti-labor attitude of the present administration. The following list compiled by **Labor Today** shows some of the proposed anti-labor legislation presently before Congress.

S. 3526. Basically provides for compulsory arbitration in the entire transportation industry...shipping, maritime, trucking, airline and railroad. Introduced by Senator Griffin. (So does its companion bill in the House of Representatives, H.R. 16226, introduced by Congressman Gerald Ford; Republican from Michigan). Some believe it was worked out with President Nixon, who has always tried to do a job on labor.

H.R. 333. Prohibit industry-wide bargaining. Introduced by Representative Martin (Republican, Nebraska), this bill would have prevented the unity of unions fighting the historic copper strike two years ago.

H.R. 815. Prohibit both industry-wide and company-wide bargaining. Imagine what this would mean to workers in auto, steel and any other union bargaining with giant corporations! In effect, it would end national master contracts; it would have defeated the GE strike against "Boulwarism". Introduced by Representative Fisher (Democrat, Texas).

H.R. 9245. Like S. 3526, provides compulsory arbitration and covers transportation unions, education and other industries. Sets up a seven-member Management-Labor Commission which could order a strike-free period of 110 days and which could, at the request of the Attorney-General, dictate terms and conditions of employment. Covers disputes "impairing the Nation's health and safety...through a secession of interstate commerce...In addition to manufacturing and other business, such activities include the public service oriented professions of education, transportation, trash removal and police and fire protection." The bill would suspend applicability of the National Labor Relations Board when in force. Introduced by Representative Brock (Republican, Texas).

S. 817. Back to work bill. This would require union members to take a back-to-work vote 30 days after the beginning of a strike, to encourage employers to sit tight and refrain from collective bargaining. *Senator Fannin (Republican, Arizona).*

S. 425. Permanent injunction bill. This could effectively outlaw strikes against major corporations by providing permanent injunctions against unions in so-called national emergency strikes, until a settlement has been reached. Senator Fannin.

S. 1532. Outlaw secondary boycotts. Bill would make unfair labor practices out of grape boycotts or any other secondary boycott. Senator Gurney (Republican, Florida). Companion bill: H.R. 10759, Thompson (Republican, Georgia).

S. 2203. This bill would make it almost impossible for farm workers unions

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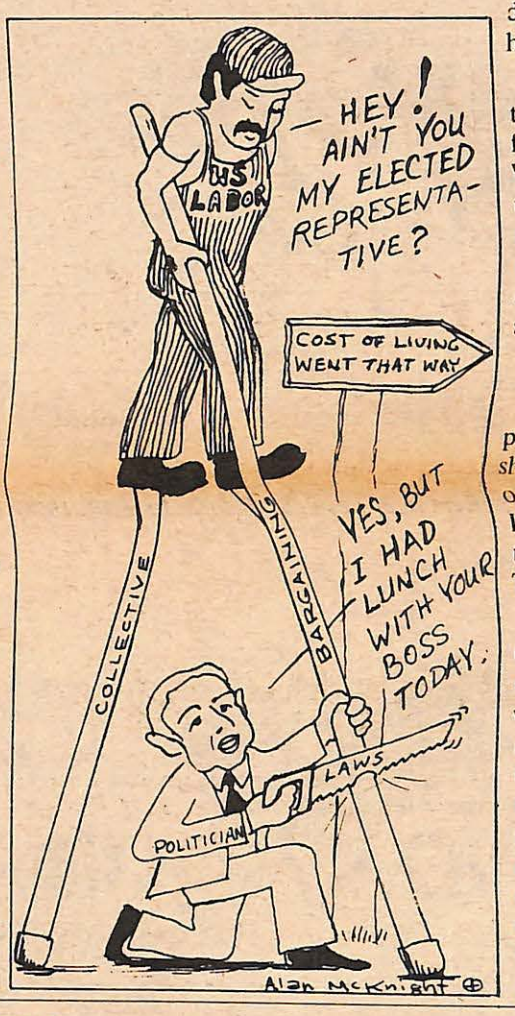

Barbieri Twists Arms

'City Hall' Power Squeezes By

by Jack Nagel

New Haven Democratic Party Chairman Arthur Barbieri had to resort to a desperate trick to maintain control by the "party machine" over party endorsements for two State Legislative nominations. This highlighted a bitter city Democratic Convention August 20th.

Barbieri was challenged by the party's black and white liberals, who were fresh from their big victory in support of Joe Duffey in the U.S. Senate primary the day before. It appeared that Barbieri candidates Ed Marcus and Bruce Morris would be be defeated by liberal Democratic Alliance candidates Joe Lieberman and Bill Jones.

Barbieri Strong Arm Tactic

But this was before Barbieri resorted to his strong arm tactic. About a week before the convention he had fired John Smith, a Democratic Alliance supporter, from the Town Committee, and replaced him with his own choice, Morris Hoffler. Smith's vote would have enabled both Lieberman and Bill Jones to have won, as each lost by only one vote.

Barbieri was able to do this because he earlier hoodwinked Smith over a technicality. Before he became chairman of the 22nd ward (lower Dixwell), Smith had been Democratic Registrar of his ward, a paid position. Party rules say that a ward chairman cannot also be a registrar. Smith knew this and asked Barbieri to appoint a new registrar. Barbieri asked Smith to stay on as registrar until he could find a replacement. Smith agreed.

Barbieri never appointed a new registrar. Instead, he waited until it became clear Smith was not going to vote the way Barbieri wanted. Then he fired Smith for breaking the party rules, even though he himself had asked Smith to break the rule!

Barbieri's action made the liberals furious. He angered them even more when he refused to let Bill Jones and Irv Stolberg speak to the convention after they lost the votes for the State Representative spots they were seeking.

Fight between Black Factions

Bitterness is particularly intense between the liberal and regular factions of black Democrats. This has resulted mainly from some vicious name-calling by Stanley Rogers, a black regular. Rogers supposedly was a candidate for the 10th District State Senate nomination, but he withdrew in favor of Marcus.

Rogers claimed he would have stayed in the race if liberal blacks had supported him instead of Lieberman. He called them "Uncle Tom" for supporting a white candidate.

The liberal blacks, led by Hank Parker, chairman of the Democratic Alliance, believe that Rogers' campaign was phony from the start. They refused to support him because, as a member of the Redevelopment Agency board, Rogers has backed the Coliseum, the State Street Parking Garage, and other expensive projects harmful to both black and white people.

Labor Notes

BANK EMPLOYEES ORGANIZING

The campaign to unionize bank employees in New Haven continued with a second general leafletting operation on August 19. According to Justin Manning, International Representative of the Office and Professional Employees Union, the response to the union leaflets was very encouraging. He indicated the union's intention of moving steadily towards the filing of union election petitions with the National Labor Relations Board.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE...

A new law is on the books extending unemployment compensation to almost five million workers not previously eligible (although almost half a million farmworkers were omitted from the bill's protection at the last minute). Most of the newly covered workers are employed in non-profit organizations such as schools (like Yale, where YNFAC (see story this page) has made unemployment compensation a key demand) and hospitals. Even with this bill there will still be 12 million American workers not eligible for unemployment compensation.

...FOR THE INCREASING JOBLESS

The latest unemployment figures show sharp increases in the ranks of the jobless. For July the overall rate of unemployment was 5%. Black workers faced an unemployment rate of 8.3%. Comparing blue-collar to white-collar workers, the rate for blue-collar was 6.6%, while for white collars it was 3.1% . Certain jobs have been especially hard hit: construction unemployment hit 11% in July

AFL-CIO News, Aug. 15

UNION CARD MEANS MORE

A recent report from the Census Bureau in Washington provides some strong arguments for joining unions. The table below compares annual earnings of full-time workers depending on whether or not they were unionized:

	Organized	Unorganized	Difference
Construction craftsmen	$8,580	$5,955	+44%
Mechanics, repairmen	7,954	5,943	+34%
Metal craftsmen	8,240	7,526	+ 9%
Assemblers, checkers, examiners, inspectors in manufacturing	5,929	4,821	+23%
Drivers, deliverymen	7,843	5,518	+42%
Clerical workers	5,867	4,572	+28%
Male service workers	5,183	4,149	+25%
Female service workers (excluding housewives)	3,913	2,603	+50%

"Labor Union Membership in 1966" Census *Bureau Report, Series P-20, # 202, June 18, 1970*

Virginia Blaisdell

199 members Mrs. Eilene Toles and Bill Morico talk to employee.

Charge Superiors Interfere

Hospital Union Warns Director

by Rick Wolff

"The meeting with Mr. Womer was done in an orderly fashion and went over well. This was the first attempt to bring 1199 out in the open, and we expect future meetings with Mr. Womer."

With these words Ray Milici, spokesman for the union organizing committee at the Yale-New Haven Hospital, described the committee's first formal meeting with the hospital's director, Charles B. Womer. For hospital employees, the meeting represents an important milestone in their on-going effort to organize a union affiliated with Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union.

On Friday, August 14, some 12 workers from the Local 1199 organizing committee went to see Womer. Their purpose was to demand an end to attempts by supervisors to frighten workers away from the union. The organizing committee noted that these attempts were illegal under Connecticut State Labor Laws.

Representative Delegation

The delegation of 12 had been selected at an earlier meeting of the entire organizing committee. The delegation included at least one representative from each of the hospital's service departments involved in the organizing drive. These departments include: Linen Service, Housekeeping and Building Services, Dietary, Nursing, Transportation, Aides and Communications (TAC), and Nuclear Medicine.

The meeting took place at 10 a.m., when all of the participants were either off-duty or on coffee breaks. Womer was apparently unprepared for the visit, and quickly summoned three of his assistants.

After a brief meeting, they announced that they could only meet with three of the 12 workers in the delegation. The workers immediately sent in their three main spokesmen, Craig Gouthier. Nuclear Medicine; Eilene Toles, Dietary; and Raymond D. Milici, Dietary.

Harrassment charged

After a brief introduction, Craig Gouthier read from a prepared statement. He charged hospital supervisors with harrassing and threatening workers at Yale-New Haven Hospital because of their involvement and interest in the union.

He listed in detail six ways in which supervisors have interfered in unionizing efforts. These included supervisors asking workers what was discussed in union meetings; supervisors threatening to fire workers if they continued to talk about the union; and supervisors attempting to bribe workers away from union activity by offering them raises.

Gouthier concluded his statement, "We know what our legal rights are and we will not tolerate any further interferences with our rights. We have conducted an orderly campaign and wish to keep it that way. We demand that you instruct your supervisors as to the workers' legal right to organize. We also demand that you notify the workers in writing that they have a legal right to organize and that the supervisors do not have the right to interfere."

Incidents Recent

In reply to the statement, Womer noted that he had already written a letter to the employees advising them of their rights. The workers, however, pointed out that incidents had taken place since the letter and that obviously more was needed. The workers then left a copy of their statement with Womer and returned to their jobs.

The organizing committee also announced the next General Meeting for all Yale-New Haven Hospital workers on Wednesday, September 2, at 7:30 PM at the YMCA, 52 Howe Street, New Haven.

Armstrong Strike

Union Keeps Tough Tradition

by Ruth Meyerowitz

United Rubber Workers Local 93 is in the ninth week of its strike against the Armstrong Rubber Company. Negotiations resumed August 20, but most workers see no end in sight.

The Armstrong local has a reputation as one of the strongest and best unions in the New Haven area. It has been fighting the company on working conditions, safety, speed-up, and attempts to cut pay for at least 20 years both at contract times and during the year.

Since the 1950's New Haven papers have reported more than a dozen wildcat and sit-down strikes at Armstrong. Many more sit-downs that were held by this strong union never hit the papers. The company called them "extended breaks." Reasons for wildcats ranged from management attempts to change work practices and job ratings to speed-up, health, and safety.

Building a Strong Union

In the late '50's, members of Local 93 began to build a strong democratic union. The membership had control of the union and participated in all its affairs. Younger guys got interested. Monthly meetings drew 100 to 125 members. Everyone knew what was going on and discussed union business during coffee and lunch breaks. Steward training programs at Rhode Island University and Washington Institute gave younger guys a chance to learn and get involved. Once a month steward meetings were held all over the plant.

Steward jobs were sought after. At least three or four people would run for steward in an area. More would run for each executive board position. Stewards tended to stay in office for a while. They got more militant as they got more experience.

The steward was the authority on the shop floor. In disputes workers listened to the steward, not the foreman. This

strengthened the rank and file's ability to protect themselves in daily disputes over safety, pay, and speed-up.

Union members didn't win every battle with the company, but they fought hard. The following examples are some issues the union fought for.

Union Battles

In 1950 Local 93 was on strike for six months. Strike demands were lost partly because URW locals at other Armstrong plants kept working while Local 93 was on strike. In 1959 a master agreement covering all three (now four) tire plants was put into effect. Today, all strike together for a uniform contract supplemented by local agreements. No local goes back to work until the majority of the locals accept the agreement.

There have been many safety disputes at Armstrong. Once there was no nurse on the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shift. Fearing accidents, the workers refused to work without a nurse on the premises.

They organized a sit-down for two hours. The company then said it couldn't get a nurse and gave people the option to leave. Only three men stayed to work.

Job Classification Dispute

In 1962, Armstrong wanted passenger tire builders to build truck tires whenever passenger machines were broken or people were out on the truck line. Building truck tires requires different skills and is more dangerous, especially for workers who do not use truck tire machines regularly. For example, the truck tread can come off the machine and beat a man to death.

Besides safety, there was question of pay. Passenger tire builders get 9¢ an hour less than truck tire builders. If the tire builders had let the company put truck and passenger tire jobs in the same labor grade, they would have been building truck tires for less.

Tire builders had to walk out twice for four and five days to keep the jobs in different labor grades and to give passenger

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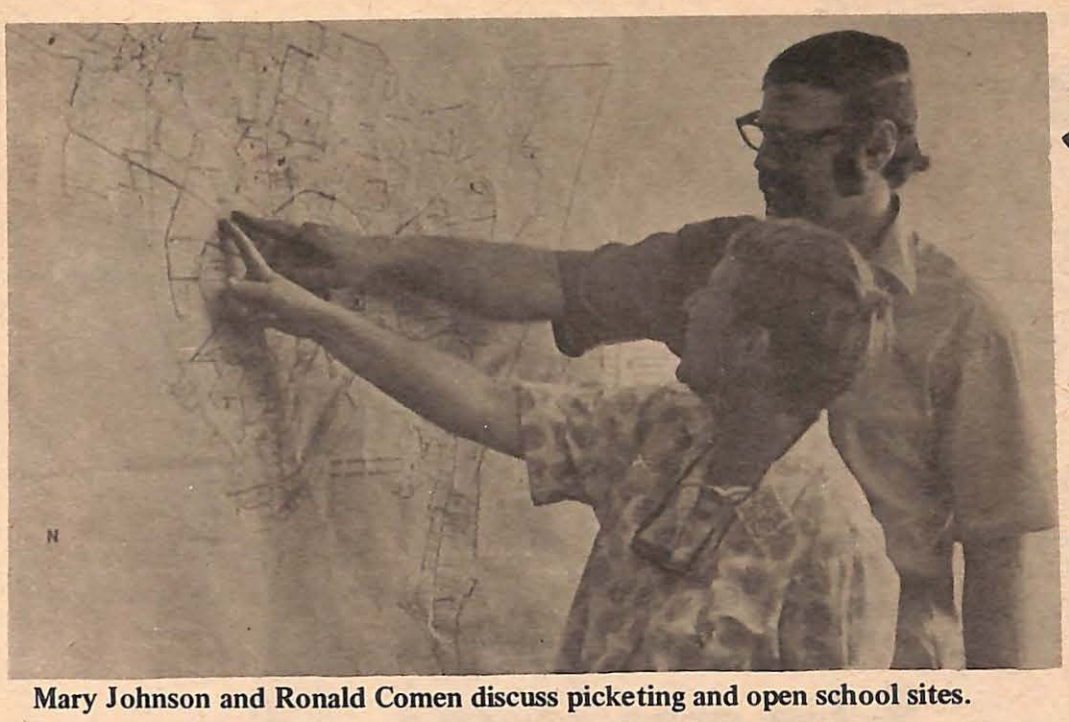

Virginia Blaisdell

Mary Johnson and Ronald Comen discuss picketing and open school sites.

Scranton Dispute Still Unresolved

by Craig O'Connell

The official opening date of school is only weeks away, yet the demands made by community groups and teachers last year still have not been met. Both the Dwight Concerned Citizens and the New Haven Federation of Teachers continue to push for the reinstatement of the "lab teachers" at Scranton School.

Following a parent boycott of Scranton School in June because of poor physical conditions, all lab teachers had been approached by Southern Connecticut State College, which sponsored the program, and told that they would be "phased out." Under this last minute pressure, all but one of the teachers had transferred.

At a meeting on August 11, the Dwight Concerned Citizens again demanded the reinstatement of the lab teachers. Freda Dunn, the only state teacher remaining at Scranton revealed the manner in which she had been pushed to leave. She had received two contradictory letters from Southern Connecticut. One scheduled the phase out of Scranton for 1970. The other announced the phase out of all laboratory schools for 1971.

Principal's Efforts Futile

The new principal at Scranton, Raymond Carton, was at the meeting and placed himself on record as wanting all lab teachers reinstated. Carton said that his efforts had been futile with Dr. Lois King of Southern Connecticut. "I pleaded ...and got no place at all," he said.

The group was particularly angry when Carton told them that he would have to hire ten new teachers fresh out of college *unless the experienced lab teachers were reinstated. In response to this, one woman told Carton, "If you don't get Freda Dunn back you won't have no job as principal."*

Teachers' Union Protests

The teachers union has also joined the fight. They sent a letter to Governor Dempsey, charging that "Scranton School children, parents, and teachers are being punished for their legitimate demands that deplorable physical conditions at the school be corrected."

In the Federation statement the New Haven public school system also came under fire for the "delays, equivocation, misleading, and contradictory statements, and an utter lack of concern for the welfare of the children who attend Scranton School."

Teachers' Negotiations...

Continued from page 1

baresi present for the first time, it looked like a breakthrough might occur. A considerable amount of informal discussion had taken place concerning possible compromises on crucial items. To the surprise of the Federation bargaining team, however, Mr. Oviatt, the Board's chief negotiator, walked into the conference room and announced that the Board was again declaring an impasse and would take the dispute to arbitration.

Union Asks Binding Arbitration

The Federation proposed that the arbitration be binding, and the Board refused. Normally arbitration decisions tend to favor management at the expense of the union. In this instance the Federation took the risk of an unfavorable decision to point out the real intent of the Board. The Board has sought arbitration which it admits it will not abide by if the decisions reached are not in its favor. The alternative, which the Federation favored, was to continue negotiations.

The decision of the arbitration panel is likely to be announced just before the opening of school at the earliest, and it is likely to be followed by further negotiations. Thus, by cutting off any opportunity for fruitful negotiations in the meantime, the Board is virtually assuring that an agreement will not be reached in time and that teachers will be forced to go on strike.

Not surprisingly, Board of Education President Lawrence Garfinkel has suggested that teachers report to school as scheduled and that any settlement reached be retroactive. This idea has obvious appeal to the public, but it cannot be considered by the teachers as a serious suggestion. With the teachers back in school the Federation has no reason to believe that the Board will be any more willing to engage in serious negotiations than it has during the past seven months.

"Militant Labor Union"

Mr. Garfinkel's real motive is revealed in the same public statement in which he bemoaned the fact that the Federation had become a "militant labor union." He would rather return to the days when teachers were "professional," meaning that they signed individual contracts or were represented by the National Education Association which acted like a company union.

In the press the Board is fond of attacking the Federation's contract proposals as "unprofessional."

One of the Federation proposals which the Board has used for this purpose is that teachers not be required to submit daily lesson plans. All teachers, of course, make lesson plans, each in his or her individual way. Teachers complain, however, that administrators have required that teachers write their lesson plans to conform to an arbitrary and meaningless format with no relevance to the educational value of the lesson.

Likewise the Board has attempted to portray teachers' desires to be relieved of non-teaching duties such as corridor supervision, lunch money collection, and bus duty, as a shirking of legitimate responsibilities, whereas the Federation is asking that teachers be freed from these tasks to be able to better concentrate on teaching functions.

More Effective Schools Plan

The Board of Education and its friends on the editorial pages of the daily papers have been silent about the issue of More Effective Schools (MES). This is a plan proposed by the Federation to bring about a better educational environment in the schools. It would provide necessary staff and facilities and a program designed primarily by teachers and parents.

From the beginning the Board, probably fearing that the MES program gives too much power to teachers and parents, has been totally opposed to MES. Orville Sweeting, usually considered the most influential member of the Board, admits that he told Chief Negotiator Oviatt to have "nothing to do with More Effective Schools." The Board has not even proposed an alternative, and would do without any reference to "cooperative educational planning" in the contract.

A related issue is the question of maximum class size. The Board feels this is an administrative prerogative and has refused to reduce the present maximum class size of 34. The areas that are most affected by excessively large classes are elementary schools in the Hill and the so-called "low division" classes in the high schools, both with a high proportion of "disadvantaged" youth. The Board contends that they can not find the added classroom space required in areas such as the Hill. This merely betrays the consistent lack of concern and long range planning which they have shown for this problem over the past several years.

Grievance procedures are another major area of contention. The general public as well as the majority of teachers are unaware of the technical intricacies involved in grievances until specific cases come up with which they are involved. Readers of **Modern Times** will recall the article by Craig O'Connell and Gaetano Parillo in the last issue about being denied their right to hearing even though it was provided in the old contract. In the new contract the Board of Education is trying to give the Superintendent the power to deny that right at his discretion.

Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and benefits remain major point of dispute. Here the teachers of New Haven want to keep pace with surrounding communities and with the ever increasing cost of living. The Board's present salary offer is worse in some respect than 110 out of 112 Connecticut towns which have already settled for the school year 1970-71.

Unless the Board miraculously revises its position before September 8, teachers are likely to be on strike at the beginning of the school year. At stake are not only the specific items mentioned above, but the more far-reaching question of whether the Board of Education will succeed in its design to keep the New Haven teachers "in their place."

Do Unsafe Beaches Stop Riots?

John Moulder

Connecticut authorities continue to keep polluted beaches open (like this one shown in East Haven) in order to cool long, hot summer.

NORWALK, Conn. (LNS) – Connecticut authorities are keeping polluted beaches near big cities open to swimmers to keep ghettoized blacks from rebelling this summer.

Connecticut's strategy was revealed at a Health Department hearing by Eric Mood, assistant professor of public health at Yale University, and a former Health Department official. Mood assured people that any diseases contracted in the polluted water could be non-fatal, and that there was "almost no danger" of polio or typhoid, though swimmers might contract "polio-related viral infections that are not paralyzing."

He explained that the health official is faced with a calculated risk. Should he close the beach and incur the wrath of the people kept out? The long, hot summer is ahead of us, and it is principally the blacks who are affected, because so many lack transportation to get to beaches away from the polluted harbor."

"As an alternative to possible rioting, the official can allow the beach to stay open and run the risk of having the swimming public becoming infected."

'The Rat' Strikes Again

by David Adams

In the last issue of *Modern Times* inspector David Parks of Freedom Now reported on a building in Fair Haven with many code violations. The city had been notified for over a year, but had not inspected or forced the landlord to fix up the place. In July, one of the children there was bitten by a rat.

Since the last story was published there have been new developments. The city has not done anything about the building, but the same child, Michael, has since gotten another rat bite. And the landlord, Sam Montlick, has sent letters to his tenants asking them to leave. If they leave, there will be just one more empty building in a city where many people are desperately overcrowded.

This all came about at least, in part, as a result of so-called "redevelopment." The redevelopment Agency told Mr. Montlick they would buy his house for a good price. (See my article in *Modern Times*, July 1.) As a result there is no reason for Mr. Montlick to make any repairs on the house and he can just let it run down, with or without tenants.

David Parks responded to all this with the following remards: "What are Redevelopment inspectors for? Just to pacify and keep from the public's eyes what is going on in their community?

"They help slumlords steal even more millions of hard earned dollars from the poor, let the poor children die slow from lead poison, and make the Black Man look like dirt to both today's generation and the generations to come as they have done before.

"People, if we don't start to wake up and start to act, to see that we have decent housing, decent places for our children to sleep and eat and decent places for them to play, then we can say that we have failed for not only our generation, but for all those to come."

Virginia Blasidell

Hill Teens repair equipment and clean up at new Center.

At Hejaz Grotto

Teen Center Open

by David James

The Hill Teen Center is located in an old, run down building on the corner of Howard and Columbus Avenues. The buildings did not have adequate facilities for the former tenants, yet it is perfectly okay to give it to us teens.

Apparently it was felt that we wouldn't notice that the place was infested with rats, bats and hazards that remain to be seen. However, all of these obstacles have not stopped a small nucleus of determined teens and a staff of hardworking, down to earth community people.

The Teen Center is a part of the newly established citywide youth council which has been issued $90,000 to use in an economic or educational enterprise.

Programs Underway

The Center already has programs geared to the teens and would like to have many more. There are four graduate students in drama teaching at the Center. One play already took place at the Center on August 14. There is also a modern dance class being taught by Aiba Walker, a class in photography and the use of *video tapes, and a television class conducted by John Moore of HAG.*

The Teen Center is open from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M. If you would like to contribute in any way, please don't hesitate. Call 624-3948 and ask for Frank Williams.

OPEN SCHOOLS...

Continued from page 1

home. Parents could send their children to special learning centers set up during a strike and staffed by volunteer teachers.

Non-federation as well as Federation teachers have volunteered to teach in the Open Schools and serve on the organizing committee. All of them have agreed that parents and other citizens should be directly involved in the organization and operation of the Open Schools just as they should be involved in the New Haven Public Schools. To this end the committee is in the process of contacting community people and involving them in committees to acquire sites, to plan curriculum, to *raise money, find supplies, and work on personnel distribution and recruitment.*

By mid-August with community help, more than a dozen sites have been acquired. They are located in Fair Haven, the Hill, Dixwell, Newhallville, and West Rock and include such centers as the Hejaz Grotto, the Dixwell community house, St. James Episcopal Church, and the teen center in Newhallville.

Parents and Teachers Cooperate

Although the uninterrupted education of New Haven's children is the immediate concern, the contacts made this summer between teachers and the communities will have a long range effect. For too many years the Board of Education has been paying lip service to the concept of community-school cooperation. During the school year 1969-70, it became clear that the Board wanted to keep the community and the teachers separated. The most notable examples of this policy were seen at Scranton and Katherine Brennan schools and in the Newhallville architect controversy.

Happily, therefore, the work of the Open Schools Committee has begun to overcome this overwhelming obstacle. The Committee looks forward to continuing and growing communication between community and teachers.

Community people and teachers are beginning to come together this summer all over the city. Parents at Clinton Avenue School, for example, had been discouraged by a series of unsuccessful attempts to organize a P.T.A. This summer with the help of the Open Schools Committee, 25 parents met on a very hot night to organize a P.T.A., endorse and participate in the Open Schools program and investigate the delay in much needed renovation in the school. Most important, the parents were communicating with each other and with teachers, all involved in the process of working together on a basis of mutual trust and goodwill.

The task ahead is great, and much help is needed. If you, your church, or other organizations can help, please contact Mary Johnson at 387-7858 or the Federation Office, 1404 Whalley Avenue, 387-7298.

Narco Needs Volunteers

Narco, Inc.(Narcotics Addiction Research and Community Opportunities), a community based drug abuse program designed to educate the public on drug abuse and aid drug addicts through its referral program, is presently looking for volunteer workers. These volunteers will be used for Narco's 24 hour "Hot Line", Storefront Operation. A 40 hour screening and training program is being arranged for all those persons interested in giving their time and help to Narco. September 12 marks the beginning of the first training program which will acquaint trainees with many facets *of drug abuse and include on-the-job training and awareness training through the use of group interaction.*

Any persons interested in this volunteer program should contact NARCO at 216 Congress Avenue. The phone number is 777-7387.

Narcotics Addiction Research and Community Opportunities INC.
Narcotics Addiction Research and Community Opportunities INC

NARCO Appeals To Teens

Narcotics Addiction Research and Community Opportunities, Inc. (NARCO) has opened a coffeehouse to reach teens in the community. The coffeehouse, located at 216 Congress Avenue, opened July 6. Nearly 30 teens drop by every Tuesday, Wednesday and Tursday evening when the coffeehouse is open. Poetry readings, ping pong, and Panther and other films are offered between 7 and 11 on these evenings. NARCO provides soda, doughnuts and other refreshments.

In another move to reach young people, NARCO recently sponsored a free dance at Lee High School, and a block dance in the black community. According to Mel Jones, ANRCO spokesman, 1000 people attended the Lee High dance and attendance at the block dance numbered 250.

National AFT Union Backs WH Teachers

by Stan Heller

State Superior Court has issued an injunction banning any kind of strike or work stoppage by West Haven teachers this fall. Papers are currently being served on all 503 West Haven teachers making them liable for jail sentences and heavy fines if they don't report to work on September 8, the first day of school.

Any group of teachers not working on September 8 will be fined $500,000 and each individual teacher $1,000 for every day he or she stays home. In addition these teachers can be held in contempt of court and jailed for months.

The West Haven teachers union sent an emergency report to the national convention of the American Federation of Teachers meeting in Pittsburgh August 21-26. The convention was angered at the serving of injunctions in advance of arbitration hearings which still might make any strike unnecessary.

The AFT delegates unanimously condemned the actions of the West Haven Board of Education as a "blatant attempt to break the union," and to create substandard educational conditions in West Haven. They declared "full support of our brother and sister colleagues in West Haven, Connecticut."

Editorial Duffey Drive: Will It Face the Issues?

Joe Duffey's victory in the Democratic senatorial primary shows that opposition to the Vietnam war and support for national reform issues are becoming increasingly popular.

Duffey's campaign workers and the millions like them who have been marching and demonstrating and working politically over the years created the basis for Duffey's campaign and victory. Many of his campaign workers are determined to press him to deal seriously with the critical issues.

Unfortunately, Duffey has not yet dealt with the basic issues of our time. Government policy which wastes lives and taxes to defend the profits of rich corporations around the world is a basic issue. Vietnam is one of many disasters caused by that kind of policy. Instead of demanding withdrawal from Vietnam only over one year, Duffey should demand immediate withdrawal from all of Southeast Asia. He should face the fact that only the interests of the rich are served by wars and military adventures.

Nor has Duffey indicated much awareness of the root problems at home. He seems to believe that a few reforms will solve America's ills. He wants business and workers to stop inflation as if both are equally to blame. He ducks the real issue of the Panther trial in New Haven and the broader questions about fundemental changes demanded by black Americans.

The gravity of our problems require changing the way wealth and power are owned and used in this country. We need a different social system from what has dominated the American people for so long. Duffey's campaign will be more meaningful in relation to the ongoing movement for social change if his campaign workers make him confront the questions of wealth and power in this country.

New Labor Alliance?

The big businessmen and bureaucrats who control the United States have many ways of maintaining their power. One important way is to divide people against each other so that they do not struggle together. They try to divide black from white, men from women, city from country, young from old, white collar workers from blue collar workers.

A breakthrough against this "divide-and-rule" tactic, however, recently took place when teachers from the New Haven and West Haven locals of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, joined strikers at Armstrong Rubber Co. in West Haven on the picket lines.

For many years teachers remained passive and unorganized because many believed that "teachers are professionals, and professionals don't join unions and strike." In the past few years, though, teachers have awakened to the fact that they are working people too. They have recognized that workers---whether "mental" or "manual"---will never get anywhere until they organize for better conditions. Strikes are necessary to achieve those conditions when a power-structure like Armstrong Rubber or the New Haven Board of Education remains unresponsive.

Many local teachers now realize that not only is it necessary for particular groups of workers to organize, but it is also necessary for workers of one type to join with workers of another type. Hopefully factory workers will join teachers on their picket lines if they should have to strike.

The teachers and the Armstrong strikers deserve everyone's support for supporting each other. Unity among all workers is the ultimate power of the people.

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Joan Dimow, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Lew Haberly, Lillian Dimow, Harry Henderson, Debbie Anderson, Alan Waggoner, Betty Murray, Steve Ellner, Dick Bandler, Jane Bandler, Steve Mick, Naomi Resnick, Polly Gassler, Marshall Bergen, Jane Wheeler, Peter Jackson, Matthew Carrano, Marty O'Connor, Peter Friedland, Dick Wieland, Sam Goodwin, Karen Waggoner, Pat Darley, Larry Hogan, Jan Baecker, Art Mazer, Dan Vapnek, Bill Hersey, Olivia Stockard, Peggy Buzinsky, Lee Ann Lee

'Let me explain how this troop withdrawal works...'

Write on

Boycott Backers Thanked

TO THE EDITORS:

We are expressing our Thanks and Gratitude to our dear brothers and sisters of the labor movement in behalf of the United Farm Workers Committee for the kind support you have given us to help continue our Strike, as you may know that the grape Industry is now Union thanks to all who participated in this long hard struggle.

The grape settlement is one big great Victory for many farm laborers, But we are to Continue in many other states until all working men are treated with dignity and Respect as American Citizens including Children.

There are no words printed in paper to say or express our Victory and our Joy of knowing that there is a way to Organize non-Violent. We have proven it to many and to ourselves.

Our work we have done and continue to do will always be a way to say we care.

The U.F.W.O.C. Is asking you to help. Send contributions direct to: C/O UFWOC-AFL-CIO, P.O. BOX 130 Delano, California, 93215. For Information: Contact: Boston Committee, C/O U.F.W.O.C. 173 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. 02124: TEL: (617) 288-4347.

Strike Committee **Bridgeport**

State Dept. Makes Believe

To the Editors:

On July 13-14 I attended a "National Foreign Policy Conference for Young Political Leaders" at the State Department in Washington. I had expected to join other young people who would openly question Nixon's foreign policy and the State Department's actions in implementing it. Instead, the conference was filled with conservative, middle-aged state legislators who obviously were already dreaming up "Rep. So-and-So Visits State Dept." headlines for the paper back home.

At the first session, former astronaut Michael Collins, who is now State Department Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, praised the conference as a "dialogue with young America." During the question period, I asked Collins if he really believed that, given the almost total absence of blacks, Spanish-Americans, and under-25-year-olds.

Collins answered that he realized the people present represented "only one segment of young America," and I spent the next 36 hours answering irate questions from young and not-so-young political leaders about "What's wrong with America, boy?", "how could you attack the State Department so viciously?", and "If you don't like this country, why don't you get out?" Collins and I spent over an hour talking privately about the weaknesses of the conference, and he agreed with most of my criticisms and suggestions for the next one.

From Vietnam to Israel to Latin America, Nixon's policies were rationalized, justified, and glorified. One staff member even admitted, "Facts can be made up, and we're pretty good at it." I had a chance to talk to Senator McCarthy in his office the next day, and we discussed that statement. He said that after years in Washington, one gets used to that habit in all governmental departments.

So it seems, both in its press releases and national conferences for "young political leaders," that the State Department feels that public approval, not honesty, is the best policy.

Tom Picton **New Haven**

The Last President

by Alan McKnight

He passed again today;
The people ran to the corners,
Pushed and jumped to get a glimpse
Of his braided hat gliding by
Above the wall of helmets.

The last who held the post
Adored the adoration in a homely style;
He stood in the moving car
To smile and wave and, sometimes,
Stopped to touch the basis of his power
I shook his hand here once
And grinned from ear to ear
Although I hated him.

No matter what they do,
The people cheer.
For a little while history kept the
presidents honest;
Then they discovered
What princes always knew,
That they could write the history too.

MONEY TALKS

City Hall Exploits Para-Professionals

by Rick Wolff

At local, state and federal levels government budgets are in trouble these days. Public services, especially education, are in a crisis because of this lack of money.

The power structure is unwilling to tax the extremely wealthy--huge corporations, big private universities and individuals. And they don't dare push taxes on average wage-earners much higher than they are already. So money is cut from already poor public services. Government managers of the educational system have taken the cue from political leaders: save money, cut school expenses.

Politicians in New Haven, like many cities, have raised money to meet the barest needs of the school system by borrowing from the rich. Although this avoids taxing the rich, it makes the city go ever deeper into debt.

Lee Transfers Responsibility

Mayor Lee wangled federal money set aside for urban renewal and highways to meet the education budget, hoping Washington would get blamed for higher taxes. But the "urban renewal" money Lee got could only be used for new buildings and couldn't help develop new quality teaching conditions inside the buildings.

One solution is becoming increasingly popular. Instead of hiring new professional workers in schools, hospitals, social work, etc., at going professional salaries, "paraprofessionals" are hired and paid a fraction of the professional salary scales.

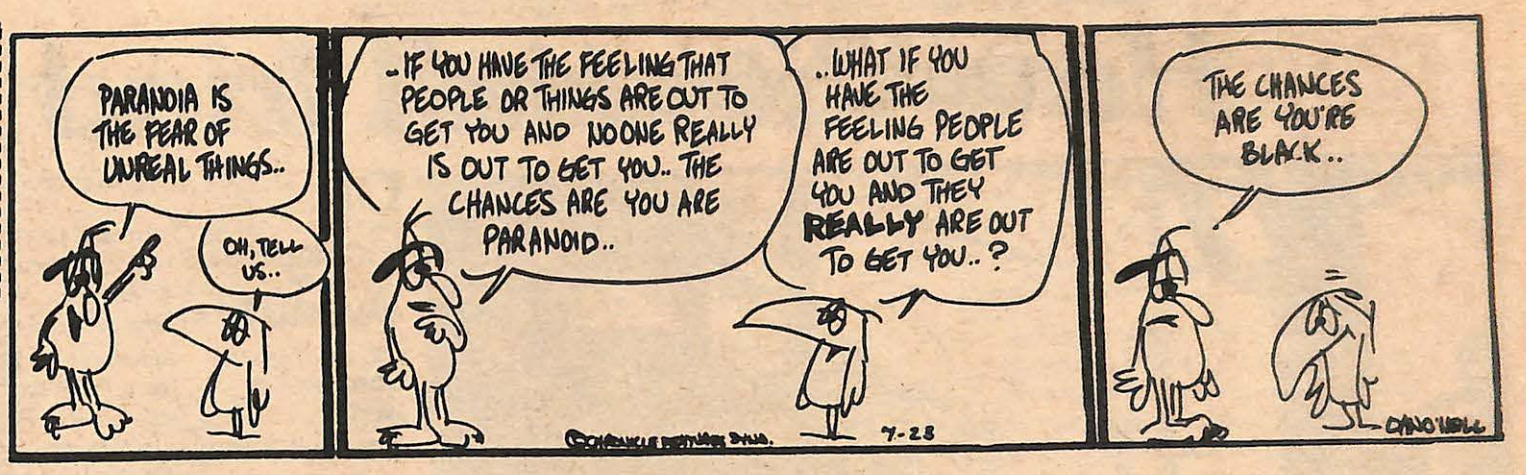
Politicians and school superintendents often give paraprofessional jobs to blacks and Puerto Ricans, in the hopes that those concerned with the quality of education won't criticize the new category. Another reason blacks and Puerto Ricans take the jobs is that these groups have been denied opportunities to get "professional" training.

False Conflict

What often happens is that instead of criticizing the very idea of "paraprofessionals", the professionals and "paraprofessionals" criticize each other. Some teachers and parents oppose hiring paraprofessionals as "lowering educational standards." Paraprofessionals reply, "why not give interested black people and Puerto Ricans full training?" They also suspect that some of those worried about lowering standards are really worried about black and Puerto Rican people--an example of disguised racism.

Those who have been hired as "paraprofessionals" should get full education, earn professional pay and get every opportunity to bring their community's thinking and needs into the teaching end of the classroom where it is too often lacking. This would be the best solution for the children, the paraprofessionals, the teachers and parents concerned with quality education. It would also help overcome racist attitudes and practices. But it would be to the disadvantage of the current power structure with its concern first of all to save money, to protect the wealth of their rich patrons.

The best policy for all involved is to unite and act politically to tax the money of the huge corporations, rich private universities and individuals and use it to make paraprofessionals into professionals. In New York, over 4000 paraprofessionals recently won their struggle to become part of the teachers union. They gained greatly improved working conditions including paid time off for further training. This kind of unity is an important step in the right direction.


PARANOIA IS THE FEAR OF UNREAL THINGS..
OH, TELL US..
..IF YOU HAVE THE FEELING THAT PEOPLE OR THINGS ARE OUT TO GET YOU AND NOONE REALLY IS OUT TO GET YOU.. THE CHANCES ARE YOU ARE PARANOID..
..WHAT IF YOU HAVE THE FEELING PEOPLE ARE OUT TO GET YOU AND THEY REALLY ARE OUT TO GET YOU..?
7-28
THE CHANCES ARE YOU'RE BLACK..

UP FROM UNDER

Women Face Dilemma Entering Job Market

by Hazel Holman

The decision to go to college for a woman generally conflicts with her training throughout childhood. Many women feel that they are forced to make a choice between marriage and a career. Ironically most of the married women who are working do so not out of choice, but due to an economic reality. Unfortunately the occupational categories they have to choose from when entering the labor market differ greatly from those of their male counterparts.

A dilemma for most middle class women is that they are offered careers, but the social adjustments that would make a career possible (i.e., child day care and more student aid) have not been made.

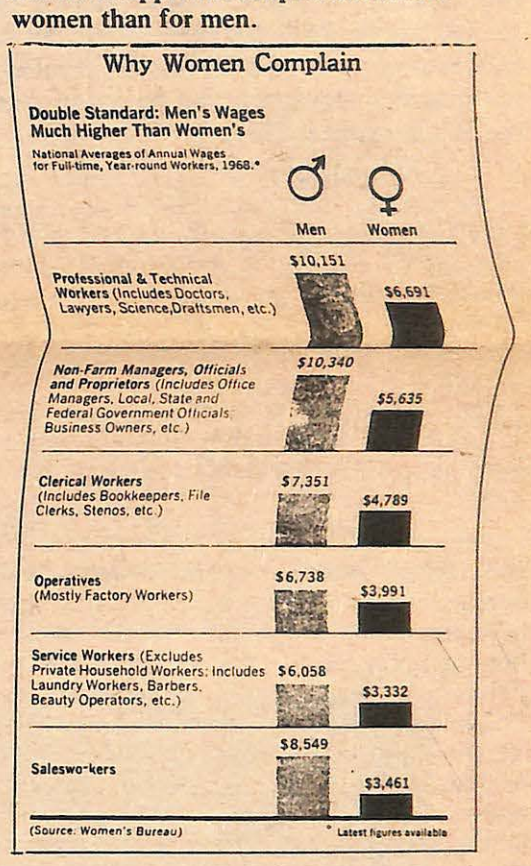
Although the majority of working women are married, this does not mean that most are successful at combining a career with marriage. Rather, it means that they are performing two full time jobs. In addition to one job outside of the home, all of those household tasks are regarded as "women's work";

Little value is put on "women's work" in our present society. Money, the usual determiner of what work consists of and what its value is, does not even enter the picture when evaluating household jobs.

A Third of the Work Force

Women do not represent a small part of the work force: 28 million women work, making up one-third of the labor force of America. In 1967, 62 percent of the working women were doing so out of economic need, The U.S. Department of Labor statistics also show that in 1965 the wages of full-time working women averaged only 60 percent of those of the average male. The median income for full-time women workers is about $1000 less per year than for non-white males. Sadly it can be viewed that 53 percent of the population, the women, are concentrated in the lowest income levels.

Occupational categories differ for men and women. Thirty-one percent of women's jobs are clerical work such as secretaries, stenographers, clerk-typists, etc. Fifteen percent are in service work, that is, waitresses, cooks, hospital attendants, etc. Fourteen percent do "professional" work. Their professions are mainly non-college teachers, social workers and nurses. Often women have been channeled into these vocations because there is much less on-the-job training and fewer apprenticeships available for women than for men.



More Degrees

Women are becoming increasingly more educated. In 1959, they earned 10 percent of all doctorates conferred, 32 percent of the masters degrees and 35 percent of all the bachelors degrees **(Handbook on Women in Higher Level Positions, Bull).** A woman can quite comfortably go through undergraduate school. At a graduate level, discrimination is felt in admissions and after. Men are preferred as this is the average age women are supposed to marry.

Statistics show that college educated women receive grossly inadequate compensation for their education. They often do not do the work for which they are trained and serve only peripheral functions.

It is no wonder that many women stay at home since choices on the labor ~~market~~ are so limited. Every citizen should be entitled to work. Women are used merely as a reserve army of labor and are put in the position of economic dependency in marriage.

Material conditions for the complete emancipation of women have long existed. Cannot women attain full, productive and freely chosen employment?

Open Line

A Priest for Our Times

by Marilyn H. Shindel

Ed Note: Father Daniel Berrigan was recently arrested by the FBI at the home of William Stringfellow and Anthony Towne on Block Island and is now at Danbury federal prison, His brother, Father Philip, was transferred there. This article was written before Berrigan's arrest, while he was being hunted by the FBI.

"God is not, never has been, never could be an abstraction in my life."

These are some of the stirring words of testimony at the trial of the Catonsville Nine in October 1968. They were said by Father Daniel Berrigan, S.J., Priest, Poet, Writer, Theologian, Felon, Fugitive From Injustice. What best describes him is Priest—the priest for our times.

The FBI were armed to the teeth in their effort to apprehend one unarmed, nonviolent priest. These are days of the advent of Orwellian nightmarishness sweeping over the land.

During a talk in Baltimore one of the evenings of the Catonsville trial week, Dan's friend, Prof. Howard Zinn of Boston University said: "It must be a very sick society that would want to put a man like Dan Berrigan in jail."

Sick Society

Indeed, it is just that—a sick, sick society that would keep men so feverishly employed in a manhunt that they harass Dan's 85-year old ailing mother, that they harass his family and friends, that they keep his brother, Father Philip Berrigan, S.S.J., and a friend, David Eberhardt, virtual hostages at Lewisburg federal penitentiary, in isolation, under inhuman conditions, as a psychological weapon to try and make him surrender.

Father Philip like Father Dan is surely another priest for our times, a first in some things: the first American Catholic priest to integrate a church in the South; the first to initiate actions against draft boards after all else he'd tried to stop the war (and it was much) failed; the first American Catholic priest in this nation's history to be imprisoned for political reasons.

Those who flagrantly misuse authority fail to understand the message of these good men, these good priests.

In his prophetic vision, Dan Berrigan chooses to be an exile in his own country, a country he loves well, as he says, "in that genetic mystery of a love that is stronger than death." His present circumstance is the result of what he considers necessary choice, for educative purposes, rousing whole communities of people, standing for the freedom, the human dignity and honor of all persons.

Some of his own words in a recent issue of **Commonweal Magazine**, best convey his message:

"What we seek, acting coolly, politically, out of the truth of our lives and tradition is to pull the mask of legitimacy from the inhuman and blind face of power. We seek at the same time, to open the eyes of more and more of our friends, to bring a larger community of resistance into being. We seek moreover to awaken to the facts of life, those Americans who continue to grasp at the straws of this or that political promise and so put off, day after day, year after year, the saving act of resistance, allow innocent men to be imprisoned, guiltless men to be kicked out of America, good men to die.

"But if even a few men say no, courageously, constantly, clearsightedly, more men will be drawn to say no, fewer men likewise will continue to say yes, and so lose their manhood, their souls, their brothers."

La Ciudad de New Haven Trata a Romper el Hill Parents Association

How City Hall Tried To Break T

Dave Dickson

On Congress Avenue:

Community worker Ronald Johnson.

En Congress Avenue, el trabajador de la comunidad, Ronald Johnson.

by Liz and Harry Henderson

On August 11 the Connecticut Supreme Court reversed the convictions of Ronald Johnson and Buddy Bonner, defendants in the so-called "Bomb Plot" trial of 1968. The same court recently rejected an appeal in the case of Fred Harris who was convicted of heroin possession in the same year. On the surface these cases may seem like routine crime when they are reported in the news today, but beneath them lie a story of local political harrassment and repression similar to the nationwide repression now being directed against the Black Panther Party.

In the summer of 1967 the Hill Parents Parents Association was the leading grass roots organization in New Haven's slums. It had led a militant march of welfare recipients on Hartford. It had investigated housing code violations and helped people deal with the police and city agencies. It ran a day camp for hundreds of children in the Hill, (now the Hill-St. Hohn's Camp). It ran an adult education program, built a People's Park, and helped start Operation Breakthrough for the hard core unemployed. It was becoming so powerful that the power structure in New Haven was beginning to feel threatened.

After the rebellion in the Hill in August 1967 only the Hill Parents Association was able to restore order. As Ronnie Johnson later said in his final statement before being sentenced, "My people here last August were treated like cattle. On August 19th, we embarassed the New Haven Police Department by the fact that there were 200 policemen there and they just stood around. And we, the actual people, asked them for brooms and trucks to clean up. But we didn't get the brooms. Some police said we did a good job. I pulled a woman out of a third floor apartment that was burning...but we embarassed them and they said they'd strip us of our power."

Dave Dickson

Creative play

at H.P.A. Day Camp in 1967. The camp was staffed by members of the Hill community and served hundreds of children.

Juego creativo. A campo del juego, del Hill Parents Association en 1967. Los trabajadores del campo fueron membros de la comunidad de Hill, y serviron cientos de ninos.

Fred Harris was President of the Hill Parents Association and Ronnie Johnson was one of its most active workers. By 1968 both had been thrown in jail and the HPA was almost destroyed. HPA Vice President Willie Counsel was also jailed on a robbery charge, but then released for lack of evidence. The HPA as an organization was attacked as well. A supposedly secret Grand Jury investigated them for extortion of merchants and "leaked" the charges to the press although it could return no indictment due to lack of evidence.

Framed by police?

Fred Harris charged at his trial that the heroin had been planted by a police informer before the police made the night raid on his apartment. Ronnie Johnson charged that he was entrapped by undercover police. The full stories may never be known, but information continues to come out as the cases are moved through the courts, especially since the Johnson case was just overturned by the Supreme Court. In a related development the undercover police agent used in the Johnson case has since been involved in several other such entrapment cases, including the killing of the Perkins brothers of Groton and has retired under pressure from the State Police.

The Defense in the Johnson-Bonner case presented nine full grounds for reversal, but the Court refused to comment on most of them. "The court ordered reversal because of prejudicial evidence the prosecution presented to the jury about dynamite which had been stolen from a Blakeslee construction site. The dynamite was never connected to Johnson or Bonner. It led the jury to believe that the defendants had committed a crime which was not proven against them and for which they had not even been indicted.

The court also objected to a faulty search warrant used by the police when they searched Johnson's home after his arrest. The warrant authorized search for and seizure of "Dynamite, Blasting Caps, Guns, Ammunition and any other paraphernalia" which could be used to violate the conspiracy law. As it turned out, all the police found was an Army manual on booby traps, which was then introduced as evidence. The Court ruled that the manual did not properly fall under the terms of the warrant.

In fact, there was much more to object to about this trial than these important, but rather technical grounds for reversal. The trial was incredibly rushed by the original judge, Raymond Devlin, and by the prosecution. The trial began on Feb. 6, 1968, little more than a month after the original six defendants were arrested. Buddy Bonner was in jail during the entire pretrial period, and Ronald Johnson was out on bail only during the last two weeks. All the defendants' motions for continuance were denied making it impossible for them to obtain a defense lawyer of their own choosing.

Informers and Undercover Agents

When James Cotter pleaded guilty, it was impossible for the defense to bring him forward as a witness and make him testify because of a legal technicality. The same Public Defender had been assigned to both Johnson and Cotter and he could not jeopardize his lawyer-client relationship with Cotter in order to protect Johnson. This is especially important, as it is possible that Cotter, the only white defendant in the case, may have been acting under police pressure as an agent. Cotter set up the first meeting between Johnson and the police undercover agents, Philip Salafia and Plassie Williams, upon whose testimony Johnson was convicted. Cotter's guilty plea, coming in the middle of the trial, necessarily implicated other defendants, since he pleaded guilty to conspiracy, and it takes at least two to conspire.

In addition, the defense claims that Judge Devlin's charge to the jury was inadequate. The Judge did not explain the implications of Johnson's testimony in his own behalf. Johnson testified that he had acquired dynamite in order to trade it for help from the two police undercover agents who were posing as members of the Mafia. This was considerably different from the story the two policemen told on the witness stand about plans to blow up the New Haven police station and several banks (including a Federal Reserve Bank which doesn't exist) and kill several police officers.

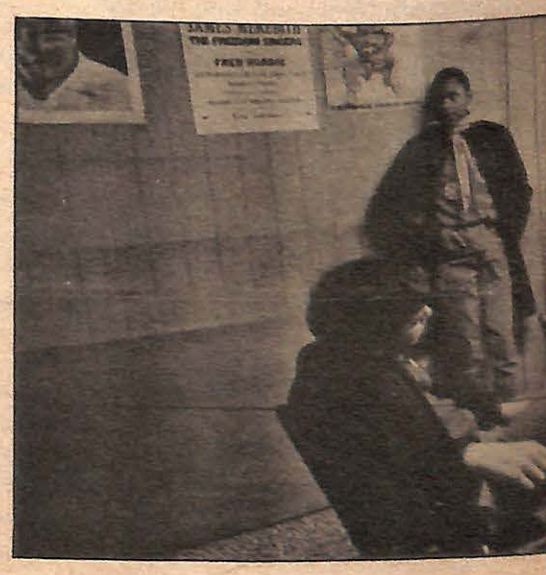
If the jury believed Johnson's story as opposed to that of the police, his testimony should have constituted a complete defense, as the indictment was specifically for " conspiracy to cause injury to persons and property by means of explosives." The conviction of Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton on manslaughter charges was recently overturned by California courts on similar grounds.

Johnson and Bonner could have been tried by the State simply for possession of dynamite, a crime which carries a 20 year prison sentence, but instead the prosecution insisted on trying them for conspiracy to blow up large parts of the city, a charge guaranteed to induce hysterical news coverage and prejudice the public against the

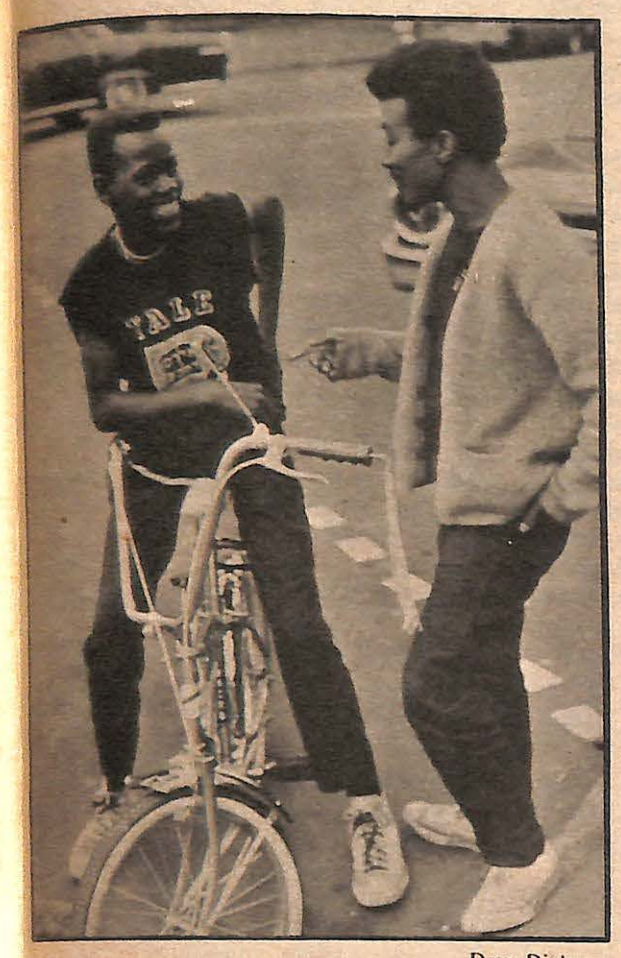
Dave Dickson

Operation Breakthrough at work in Hill back yard in 1967.

Operacion Breakthrough trabajando en el solar en 1967.



The Hill Parents Association



Dave Dickson

Fred raps with young Hill resident.

Fred Harris habla con jovenes residentes de Hill. (Fred hace una esfasi el podria comunicarse con los Puertorriquenos. Vea el articulo en la pagina 15.)

activities of the HPA and other black militant groups.

There may not ever be a retrial since recently the prosecution's star witness, ex-undercover agent Philip Salafia, has been forced to retire from the State Police under suspicious circumstances.

Chief Witness Now Discredited

During the trial, Salafia admitted that he had posed as a member of the Mafia in order to get evidence against Johnson and other members of the HPA. Salafia is now one of four former State Troopers under investigation in connection with the killing of the Perkins brothers of Groton, and two other cases.

Salafia testified at a Coroner's Inquest that he shot and killed the two Perkins brothers as they were trying to escape from the scene of a robbery in Norwich. He claims that they fired at him first, but there is considerable evidence that they were unarmed at the time. Also, UPI reporter James Healy uncovered evidence that an informer not only tipped the police off to the crime in advance, but enticed the brothers into making the robbery attempt. Salafia and the other troopers deny that there was a third man involved.

Shortly after the event, Salafia and the other Troopers were given commendations for their actions by State Commissioner of Police Mulcahy, but Mulcahy took the commendations away from them in May 1970, just before the investigation of their possible misconduct was announced and they retired from the Force.

Salafia was also involved in two other cases involving the use of informers. In one, two men were ambushed by Salafia and others as they tried to hold up a Norwich store in February 22, 1969. The two men have since testified that they were victims of a police informer who lured them into the robbery attempt. Another case involved the sale of narcotics to a police informer. One of the suspects, John George Bustard III, hung himself while in jail at the State Police Barracks in Groton. In all three cases, the informers were given suspended or reduced sentences for previous crimes of which they had been convicted.

Abuse of Police Power

William Olds of the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union started off the investigation of the troopers with a letter to Governor Dempsey in which he suggested that these cases "involve abuse of police power." The hearings on these cases have been conducted by the now retired Judge Raymond Devlin, sitting as a one-man Grand Jury. Judge Devlin is the same judge who presided over the "Bomb Plot" trial of Bonner and Johnson. The use of informants by Salafia and the other State Troopers in the three cases is suspiciously similar to the role of James Cotter in the New Haven case. In any event, it is doubtful that the jury in a retrial would be as likely to believe the testimony of ex-Trooper Salafia over that of Ronald Johnson.

The railroad speed of Devlin's trial, the Grand Jury "leak", the career of trooper Salafia, all expose the fact that the courts as well as the police are used to crush political organizations which threaten the Establishment.

Spirit of HPA Lives On

The courts have not been able to wipe out the goals for which the HPA fought, because those goals are an expression of the real needs of the people of the Hill. While out on bail, Ronald Johnson has been working for the Hill Health Board coordinating health services and stimulating community participation. Now he says that "the beautiful thing about the HPA was that it wasn't a specific thing, it was community oriented, and gave us all a lot of expertise. Working in health is the same thing. It's dealing with bad housing, bad landlords, bad jobs, bad schooling, bad agencies, anything that might deteriorate people's health, mental or physical."

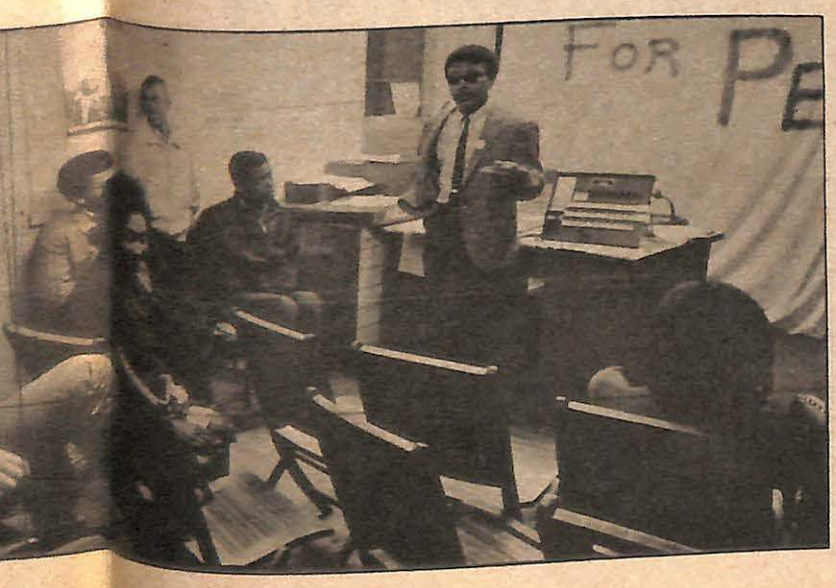
At a recent rally in support of political prisoners, Fred Harris said: "What they're doing to the Black Panther Party is the same thing they've been doing for the past few years to the HPA and to myself....The thing they don't know is that the HPA never died. It's a feeling inside all oppressed people that makes you want to be free."

Angry Young Black Men meet in 1967. *Enojados hombres negros.*

Front row, l. to r., Richard Thornell, Fred Harris, Ronald Johnson, and Willie Counsel.

Former HPA President Fred Harris. Fred is now community representative at the Connecticut Mental Health Center. *Presidente de HPA, Fred Harris, es ahora representante de la comunidad*

Richard Stoops



During campaign

for State Assembly in 1966, Fred Harris speaks to campaign workers.

Fred Harris habla a las colegas.

Dick Balzer

McLucas Trial Dramatic: Defense Makes Strong Closing...

Continued from page 1

Attorney William Kunstler took the stand to testify concerning Sams' story about visiting Kunstler's office the day after the death of Rackley. Attorney Kunstler raged against Markle's negligence in not having checked Sams' story, something he could easily have done. Kunstler termed Sams' story "entirely false" and said that he had been in New Haven helping the Panthers who had already been arrested at the time. He said, "I told the Panthers' relatives that day that the state was out to destroy these brave and proud black men and women by any means necessary, including the courts."

Zayd Shakur of the New York Panther chapter and former New York Panther Shirley Walterdie testified about both Sams and Rackley. Shakur described Rackley as "a loyal Panther" but termed Sams "a madman" and said he was "mentally defective." Walterdie stated that "everyone stayed away from Sams because they knew he was crazy. He had no reputation for truthfulness." Rackley was, according to her, being taught to read by New York Panthers and had never been suspected of informing.

August 18: Women protest Panther trials and prison treatment Virginia Blaisdell

Nine Together

The two weeks of presentation by the defense were dramatic ones. Members of the New Haven Nine saw each other all together for the first time since their arrests more than a year ago.

Ericka Huggins, Rose Smith and George Edwards, all defendants in the case, took the stand in turn and took the Fifth Amendment. As Ericka's statement read: "I think my answer would be helpful to Lonnie, and I would like to answer...however, my lawyer has advised me that...if I testify today it might be used at some future time in some strange way against me...." As the defendants stepped down, Attorney Theodore Koskoff placed on the record that this question of individuals under indictment testifying was one of the problems foreseen by the defense in its desire for a joint trial for all the defendants.

Margaret Hudgins, however, chose to testify. The third woman in this case, and the one whose 16-month period of pretrial detention has been filled with the pain of unattended arthritis, she is Lonnie McLucas' girlfriend. Hudgins testified because she believed her testimony might help Lonnie McLucas.

McLucas had told her that they were *taking Alex Rackley to a bus station, Peggy Hudgins said, and when they returned*, he cried and said, "Crazy George is a madman." She stated, too, that "I don't think the treatment of Rackley was on Panther orders. When we refer to disciplining someone, it's with push-ups and sit-ups. We don't go around beating people."

McLucas On Stand

There were many other witnesses. Lonnie McLucas, Sr., spoke of his son's childhood and said simply, "Lonnie told me that he was not guilty, and he wasn't going to plead guilty." Dr. David Spain, a pathologist who saw slides of Rackley's body, said that the head wound- inflicted, according to the testimony, by Warren Kimbro first—"in all probability caused almost instantaneous death." This testimony indicates that the shot which Sams forced Lonnie McLucas to fire into Rackley was fired into a dead man.

Most important of all, Lonnie McLucas took the stand in his own defense. He spoke quietly of his being in fear for his own life, for Peggy Hudgins, and for the others in the apartment, among whom were children. Sams had the gun, McLucas said, and, for that reason alone, he followed orders. Throughout the whole horrible experience, however, Lonnie McLucas maintains that he believed that Sams would let Rackley go. He did not know that Sams was planning Rackley's death until Sams gave the .45 to Kimbro and ordered him to use it. McLucas said that he fired the shot into Rackley's body because he felt that Sams would shoot him too if he did not.

Lonnie McLucas admitted to boiling water but said that he thought it was to be used to *intimidate* Rackley. He had no other part in the "torture," and there was no kidnapping, he said.

Seale and Newton Meet

The final day of testimony was the most dramatic of a dramatic trial.

Attorney Koskoff said: "Mr. Markle has been trying the Black Panther Party for ten weeks. The jury is entitled to know something about it." To that end, as well as to the purpose of aiding Lonnie McLucas' defense, Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, took the stand.

The Chairman spoke of the Panther program and platform in the course of his testimony. He stated repeatedly and vehemently that the kind of treatment which the state alleges Rackley received is "against all party rules and practice." Seale testified that he met Sams when Sams had been thrown out of the party, prior to Stokely Carmichael's gaining readmission for him. Seale did not know who Warren Kimbro was, had not seen Lonnie McLucas at all in New Haven, and had never heard of Alex Rackley prior to his own indictment on charges of ordering him killed.

The last day of the trial was an important one for Panther supporters also. Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense, imprisoned for three years, but recently freed on appeal, spent a couple of days in New Haven. He came to support McLucas and to see Bobby Seale. Co-founders of the Black Panther Party, Huey Newton and Bobby Seale have been separated by the courts and the jails for three years. Their meeting in the New Haven courthouse was a momentous occasion, both personally and politically.

YNFAC Organizes...

Continued from page 1

case began in May of 1969, early in the YNFAC organizing drive. Workers at EPH had tried several times before to force Yale to submit to an election, but were frustrated each time because, until 1967, the state law did not require Yale to bargain with its employees. When the state law was changed (after hard legislative work by state labor leaders), Yale ran and hid behind the federal law. The federal Board, dominated now by anti-labor Nixon men, has again frustrated the desires of the EPH workers for a union.

YNFAC Opens Office

The union has opened an office at 425 *College St., corner of College and Elm Streets, open during university lunch hours (12-2) and after work (5-6)*, and has leafleted employees throughout the university this summer. The leaflets have raised issues that concern Yale's clerical and technical employees: low salaries in comparison with other New Haven employers; the need for job training and advancement; the lack of effective grievance procedures for employees; and issues affecting women (80% of the non-faculty employees) such as the need for daycare and maternity benefits.

The leaflets describe how many Yale workers feel about their jobs: "No wonder Yale doesn't want us to talk about our salaries!" " 'Prestige' doesn't compensate for low pay and routine work." "R. I. P. - - At her desk grew thin and pale / Died of hunger, but she worked for Yale." "Don't ask organize!"

One of the leaflets concerned YNFAC's fight to get effective grievance procedures for employees. These would aid employees who feel that they have been unfairly classified or unjustly fired, or have other complaints about their working conditions. YNFAC wrote to the Yale administration demanding effective grievance procedures and suggested how they might work, but received no reply from Yale. YNFAC informed Yale workers of the adminintration's *lack of response in a leaflet, and it now appears that the administration will* come up with a grievance procedure in the fall, though it will undoubtedly not give everything YNFAC asked for.

The Yale administration clearly does not favor a union of clerical and technical workers, but under the law, it cannot stop the growth of the union. It is beginning to feel the pressure of its workers getting together. YNFAC expects the administration to make token concessions in the hopes of blunting the union drive. However, Yale workers are unlikely to be satisfied with anything less than real change and and a voice in the decisions made concerning them.

Libbi Ryder
I THINK I CAN GET YOU A JOB WHERE I WORK.
AT THE CLOTHES STORE?
WHAT'S IT LIKE THERE?
WELL, THE PAY IS LOUSY BUT IF YOU SELL A LOT, YOU MAKE GOOD COMMISSIONS.
YEAH?
AND THE BOSS IS NASTY BUT HE'S HARDLY EVER THERE.
HMM.
AND MRS. YITCH IS CRAZY BUT MOST OF THE SALES-GIRLS ARE REALLY OKAY.
YEAH?
BEST OF ALL, YOU GET A DISCOUNT ON CLOTHES AND IT'S AIR CONDITIONED.
SOUNDS PRETTY GOOD.
I FIGURE IT CAN'T BE TOO BAD— I'VE BEEN THERE A WHOLE WEEK!
©BETTY MURRAY

Virginia Blaisdell

Panthers Offer Free Clothing

On August 15 the Black Panther Party opened a free clothing center behind its office at 35 Sylvan Avenue. More than 100 people came that day to acquire needed items. The Party describes the establishment of the Center as "part of its ongoing programs to serve the people despite the repression being directed against the Panthers."

Panther Repression

Local Trial Part of National Plot

by Peter Friedland

News Analysis

The murder of Alex Rackley and the frameup of Black Panther Party National Chairman Bobby Seale was "a very carefully constructed plot put into action by the FBI, CIA and various Justice Department task forces," according to the first official statement by the Black Panther Party concerning the death of Rackley and the arrest of the "New Haven Nine" in May 1969.

The statement was read by Big Man, Deputy Minister of Information of the Party, at a press conference with Huey P. Newton, Panther Minister of Defense, who was recently released on appeal from a California prison. David Hilliard, National Chief of Staff of the Panthers, also attended the conference.

In the statement, the Panthers contend that the murdered Rackley was not an informer, as George Sams claimed, but rather that Sams is a maniac and "a tool of a vicious racist ruling class that is bent on trying to destroy the Black Panther Party."

Self-Criticism

"The members of the New Haven Chapter were young, and they were immature, so they cannot and must not be blamed for what George Sams did or made them do under the threat of death at his hands."

Newton placed the entire blame for the killing of Rackley on Sams. The statement said: "Lonnie McLucas did not engineer the frame-up [of Bobby Seale] nor did he give the orders to murder Rackley."

Newton said the Black Panther Party stands criticized for letting Sams be a member of the party and for not having ousted him. Newton promised that the Panthers would be more diligent in "criticism and self-criticism" and would not let an incident similar to the Sams one happen again.

Newton was in New Haven to attend the last day of the defense of Lonnie McLucas, during which Bobby Seale testified.

Asked whether McLucas has received a fair trial, Newton quoted Yale president Kingman Brewster, who said last May he was skeptical of the ability of a Black revolutionary to get a fair trial in America.

Black Panthers and their supporters have been systematically attacked across the country during the last few years. Unlike many black militant organizations, their program is explicitly socialist. The head of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover has repeatedly called the Panthers the most subversive and dangerous group in the country.

28 Panthers Killed

Since January 1968, 28 Panthers have been killed, many of them by police, and hundreds have been jailed on a variety of charges. It is the most aggressive federal campaign against a political organization since the suppression of the American Communist Party in the 1950's.

Panther Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver fled the country after a shooting incident, initiated by police in Oakland in 1968, resulted in charges against him.

Newton was convicted of manslaughter after another California policeman died in an incident also in 1968, but his conviction was overturned last month by an appeals court. He now faces a re-trial.

Seale was accused of "conspiracy to incite riot" during the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago, and, after being denied the right to have his own lawyer, he was convicted of contempt during the famous "Chicago 8" trial. He was bound and gagged while protesting his inability to exercise his constitutional rights, and his case was separated from the seven others.

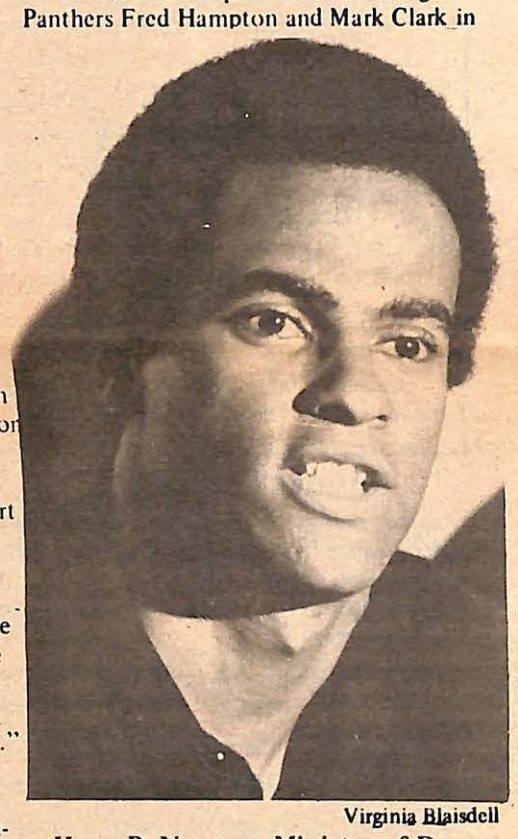
"Gestapo-Type Raid"

Last December police killed Chicago Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in an early morning raid. Although a Federal grand jury established that the police lied in saying the Panthers shot first, no charges were brought against police.

Similar raids have occurred in other cities. An insight into how these raids were planned came when Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman rejected such a proposed raid, commenting, "We're not going to have any 1932 Gestapo-type raids against anyone."

While the FBI has been a key agency in other raids, the Seattle raid was proposed by the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Tax Unit of the Internal Revenue Service.

Panthers face exorbitant bail, hostile judges, attempts to isolate or physically hurt them in prison, as well as unconstitutional procedures in their arrest, detention, questioning and trial. These have been evident in the bombing conspiracy charges against 21 Panthers in New York and in many incidents in other cities as well as in the New Haven Nine case.



Virginia Blaisdell

Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party gives press conference after attending trial of Lonnie McLucas.

In Last Days

Varied Groups Protest Trial

by Julie Ellison

During the last weeks of the trial of *Lonnie McLucas, supporters of* the Black Panther Party made a number of protests against what they call "The New Haven Railroad." This is their term for unjust court treatment *of Panthers.*

One of the first demonstrations involved more than 200 women on August 17 and *18. The women came together in New Ha*ven "to link their own liberation movement to all revolutionary movements." The conference made six demands in connection with the Panther trial. Some women joined the courtroom line. One group was told that they couldn't get into the 29-seat courtroom. Amid shouts of "Free Lonnie," the women left and displayed banners on the steps reading "Stop the New Haven Railroad" and "The People will Free the New Haven 9." A rally on the Green was addressed by Joan Bird of the New York Panther 21.

On August 19, 300 people marched from the Dixwell Avenue proposed Panther free medical clinic to the Whalley Avenue jail to protest imprisonment of black activists. Following the march, Fred Harris charged that police have attempted a second "frame-up" of him, this time on charges of sale of narcotics. Harris claimed that police tried to get him a second time because of his recent attempts to revive the Hill Parents *Association, just as the Panthers have been repressed because of their organizing attempts in the black community.* **(See Centerfold in this issue.)**

On August 13, a delegation from the Task Force on Law and Justice of the Greater New Haven Council of Churches visited State Corrections Commissioner Ellis Mac Dougall in an attempt to investigate prison conditions. The visit was inspired by reports made by the three Panther women defendants. On August 25 a delegation from the same group visited Niantic prison and discussed conditions there with Superintendent Janet York. Members of the Task Force and other groups vigiled outside the Department of Corrections in Hartford on August 24.

Political Nature of Trial

The summing-up day of the trial, August 25, was marked by a rally of about 700 on the Green called by the Panthers. John Froines of the "Chicago Conspiracy 8" declared: "When that jury goes out, Bobby Seale's jury goes out." The day's focus continued to be the political nature of the trial and its importance for the rest of the Panther trials around the country amid increasing government repression.

Andy Stapp of the American Servicemen's Union, a G.I. organization, related *the persecution of the Panther Party to the use of physical brutality and courts-martial against dissenting G.I.'s. After a member of the Hartford Committee to Combat* Fascism spoke, Panther Douglas Miranda spoke of the three Panther women in Niantic prison. Frances Carter reiterated the ten demands the women have made about prison conditions. A representative of the Gay Liberation Front discussed the oppression of homosexuals and expressed their support for the Panthers.

'Seize the Time'

Michael Tabor of the New York 21 gave the most important speech of the day. He said "The fact is, we are all political prisoners....we're still in jail because we can't determine the course of our own destinies." "Justice is not dispensed, it is dispensed with," he declared. He described means of political repression, specifically the conspiracy law and narcotics use to pacify the black community. "Next year we won't be talking about excessive bail, but about no bail." He concluded: "Seize the time before the time seizes you."

Big Man, Panther Deputy Minister of Information, read a statement from Chairman Bobby Seale. The rally ended with a speech by Boston Panther Audrey Jones.

When Lonnie McLucas was taken from the court, about 200 people crowded steps and sidewalks and blocked traffic in defiance of the court order forbidding demonstrations near the court. When the car carrying McLucas came out, shouting supporters surrounded it. Police converged on the crowd, which marched back to the Green and continued chanting.

As the jury deliberated, people began to gather in New Haven in response to Panther Leader Huey Newton's call for a "people's jury." Demonstrators hope that the jury, the "conscience of the community" in the words of William Kunstler, " will respond to the interest of a particular segment of that community in their decision." The overall mood, however, is one of pessimism and anger.

Virginia Blaisdell

August 19 rally protesting police harassment and imprisonment of black activists held at Dixwell Ave. site of proposed Panther Party medical clinic.

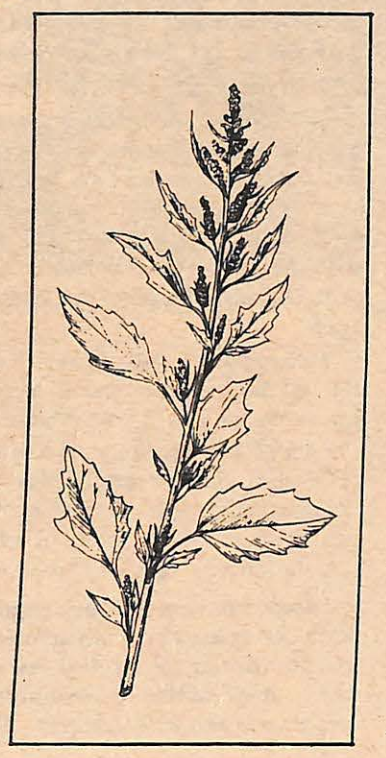
Simple Recipes For Wild Plants

by Robert Uelick-Wu

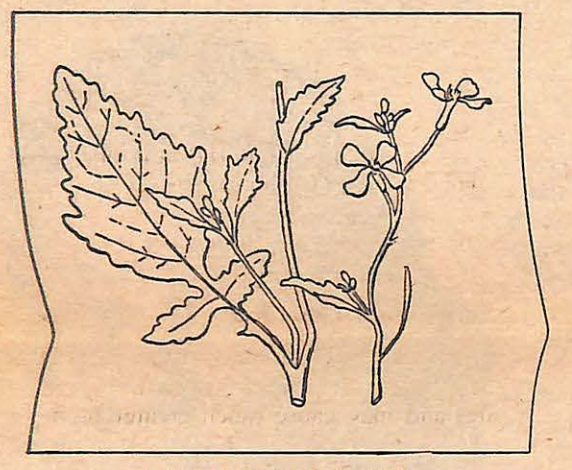
The first thing I'd like to introduce in this column is a group of edible wild plants found in almost all parts of the United States and Canada. They grow in dry soil in open waste areas like roadsides and yards, as well as in country fields. Look for them from now till late fall. They are all very rich in vitamins and minerals, organically grown, free from pesticides, and really delicious. Here they are:

DANDELION

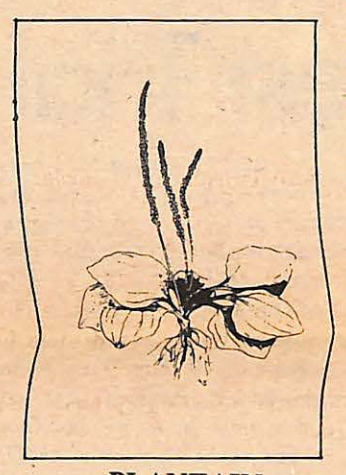
SHEEP SORREL



LAMB'S QUARTER



BLACK MUSTARD



PLANTAIN

Creamed dandelion: Boil one quart of young leaves, strain and chop. Save the water. Make a sauce by melting a tablespoon of butter, and mixing in a tablespoon of flour as well as some salt and pepper. Slowly add the water in which the dandelions have been cooked. Stir in the chopped dandelion leaves. You can serve them with fried croutons and sour cream.

Sauteed dandelion: Saute dandelion leaves in a pan with 3 tablespoons of melted oil or butter. Fry about 10 minutes. Season with salt and pepper.

Boiled dandelion. Make the same way as plantain, below.

Dandelion salad: Make it with any dressing you like. Use only young leaves.

Sorrel soup: Cook approximately 1 lb. of sorrel with 2 cups of diced potato in salted water for about 30 minutes. Mash it through a strainer, or use a food mill or blender. Put back on stove and slowly add a tablespoon of flour dissolved in a cup of sweet cream. Cook for 10 minutes. Serve with sour cream.

Lamb's Quarters Fritters: Boil one quart of lamb's quarters. Strain them and chop. Add one tablespoon of butter, two egg yolks, tablespoon of grated parmesan, some nut meg and some salt. Mix well and leave to cool. When almost ready to serve, add beaten egg whites. Drop the mixture by spoonfuls into hot deep fat or oil. Fry till golden on both sides.

Boiled lamb's quarters: Pick only the young leaves from plants less than one foot high. Boil them for about 10 minutes. Drain and season with lemon, butter and salt. Fry just long enough to dry out slightly and allow the seasoning to permeate them.

Boiled wild mustard: You can pick the lower leaves from any of the ten species of wild mustard. Boil them for about 30 minutes. Strain and season with butter, salt and lemon.

Boiled plantain: Boil young leaves for about 10 minutes. Drain and season them with butter and salt, then fry them just long enough to allow the seasoning to permeate them.

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Labor Threatened...

Continued from page 2

like the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee to win recognition, and would paralyze them if they did. Forbids produce boycotts not only by labor but by other groups who sympathize with the farmworkers' rights. Includes a panorama of restrictions on internal union affairs. Senator Murphy (Republican, Florida).

S. 103. This bill would abolish the Naional Labor Relations Board, replacing it with a "labor court" under the Judiciary Committee of Senator James Eastland. Senator Griffin (Republican, Michigan). Companion bill, H.R. 12760, Rep. Watson (R., S. Carolina). Also, H.R. 453, Rep. Fisher (D., Texas).

S. 426. This prohibits a count of membership cards to set up representation elections. It requires an NLRB election in all cases, even though many employers stymie elections by firing union leaders before a vote is held. Senator Fannin. Companion bill, H.R. 12817, Fisher, (D., Texas).

H.R. 2741. This is a Federal "right-to-work" bill mandating the open shop for all federal employees. Rep. Blackburn (Republican, Georgia).

S. 1892. Places unions under anti-trust laws and makes strikers and their leaders liable for fines and/or jail. Senator Thurmond (Republican, Georgia).

S. 1483. Denys tax-exempt status to unions who organize get-out-the-vote drives or take part in any other political activity, but provides no comparable penalty on business-front tax-exempt corporations. Sen. Fannin. Companion bill H.R. 7432, Representative Blackburn.

Senate Joint Resolution 15. Would create another Senate select Committee to investigate the labor movement and collective bargaining procedures. Senator Griffin.

S. 1547. This would allow employers to eliminate "stand-by" workers even though a union feels there is need for them for job safety or other reasons. Senator Fannin.

S. 3583. This is Attorney General Mitchell's proposed "improvement" in the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act, to bar from union office for five years anyone convicted of certain crimes not now in the K-L-G act. Most of these crimes, such as kidnapping, perjury, wire fraud and making false statements on welfare and pension reporting forms are already punishable under other laws, so this amendment would amount to double jeopardy. Legislative sponsor of the act is "liberal" Republican Senator Jacob Javits.

On the Job...

Continued from page 16

two decades. They are being replaced by giant farm complexes.

Likewise, the small grocery stores are disappearing. The egg route we used to have in New Haven consisted of State Street and Legion Avenue stores that no longer exist. The supermarkets that have replaced them are too big to deal with the small farmer.

In 1950 my family made a living on a farm of under 5,000 chickens. Today our farm of 16,000 is one of the smallest around. Poultry farms are headed toward strictly big business operations. Rockefeller Brothers have bought out two of the leading chick hatcheries. Large feed companies already own most broiler farms. The ole farm ain't what it used to be--and it never used to be the utopia city folks imagine.

Armstrong Union...

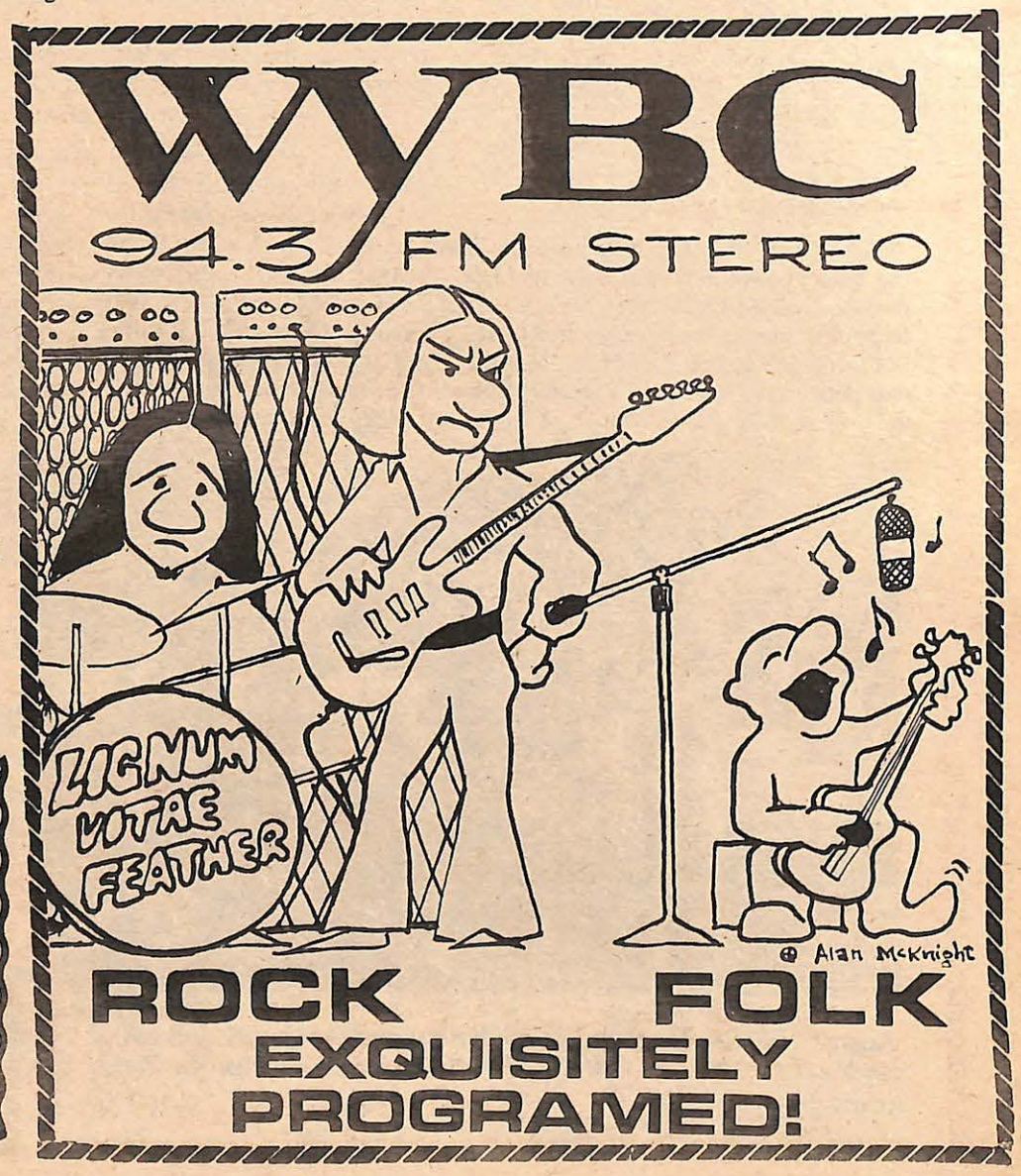
Continued from page 3

tire builders the choice of whether or not to build truck tires.

In March 1963, there was a wildcat over pay in a three-man work team. Two men were on piece rates while the third was on a day rate. The men feared the day rater might not work as hard, making it difficult for the piece raters to earn top rates. The workers won their demand to pool the rates.

The 1968 wildcat over the "model 80" machines similarly involved company efforts to use piece rates to get more work for less pay. The company also handed out three day suspensions for wildcats for the first time.

But, Armstrong workers think it's worth losing a few days pay to protect their wages and working conditions. Many feel that wildcats help build a strong solid union whose members, not just the leaders, continually fight for and protect the work, pay, and safety conditions they've won.



Utility Plus Pollution=Crisis

by John Batchelor

With power pollution on the one hand and power shortages on the other, everyone knows we have entered the era of a power crisis. In the last ten years power production has doubled and it continues to increase at the same high rate. The profit-hungry utilities say that we need more and "cleaner" power. We in the Environmental Offensive have studied the issues and decided that what we need instead is more efficient and rational use of our present power.

In order to evaluate the claims of the utilities we took a tour of the new Connecticut Yankee power station near Middletown. It is a nuclear power station, the kind the utilities want to see built in the future, including five more in Connecticut.

Everyone knows that there is a certain kind of danger from the radiation of a nuclear power station. However, we discovered that there is another enormous risk, that of thermal pollution.

Nuclear power plants are much less efficient than ordinary power plants, and so there is much more waste heat produced. The excess heat is vented into rivers, such as the Connecticut River at the Connecticut Yankee power station.

Thermal Pollution

Thermal pollution could ruin our rivers in the next 20 years. It decreases the dissolved oxygen in the water and increases the rate that fish use oxygen. It makes pollutants more poisonous, and encourages the growth of smelly algae which cut off sunlight to the river bed. A small temperature rise can easily kill fish. We found that the water coming out at Connecticut Yankee was about 24 degrees hotter than when it went in.

One of the main public relations weapons of the utilities is a preliminary study just published by a Yale professor, Daniel Merriman, in **Scientific American**. It concludes that there is little effect of the thermal pollution at Connecticut Yankee.

The Merriman study is short term and cannot say anything about long term effects. Also it was published before the first refueling operation and so it failed to study the effects of recooling the river. Some say that this may have worse effects than the original heating.

The site of Connecticut Yankee was chosen by the utilities for their test case because it is the best one possible. It is fairly remote from population and located on a particularly deep, tidal river, where only 10% of the water must be used.

Future Sites Less Ideal

Other power stations in the future will have to be located in less ideal sites and may cause much greater problems. At Connecticut Yankee the fish have survived up to now only because the plume of hot water never quite spanned the whole river. In a narrower or shallower river the same station would have caused an ecological disaster.

It is sometimes said that an alternative to heating rivers is to build cooling towers. These are already planned in Vermont. But they raise plant costs 10% and produce a stream of hot, moist rising air which may severely upset local, if not national, weather patterns.

What are the prospects for the future? New plants are already planned which will double power production again in the next ten years. If this continues, by 1980 one half of all rainfall will be used to cool power stations. By 2000 all the water on the continent will be ten degrees hotter. And if the expansion continues after that there soon won't be any room on our rivers and lakes for anything but power plants!

The few directors and big stockholders who run the utilities and big corporations have made their fortunes by using (and wasting) as much power as possible. If the present spiral continues, there's no hope for the environment no matter what type of plant the power companies build.

What is required, and we hope to explore this in future issues of **Modern Times**, is a more rational use of our power resources.

People's Science

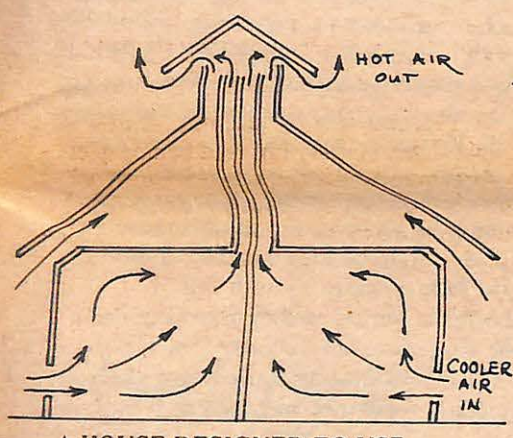
A Way to Beat the Heat Surprisingly a Simple Feat

by Sam Goodwin

Every summer we suffer through a heatwave--or several. Do we have to suffer so? Of course not. Most homes, apartments, stores and public buildings are heat-traps and pollution-traps. *But they don't have to be!*

Nearly everyone knows that warmer air, being lighter than cooler air, rises above the cooler air. (More humid air also rises above less humid air.)

If every room in a building has an opening near the top (such as a louver) and an opening near the bottom such as an open door or low window), then the lighter, warmer air will continually move out at the top, and the cooler air outdoors will be pushed in by its own pressure through the lower openings. The technical name for this process is "convection".

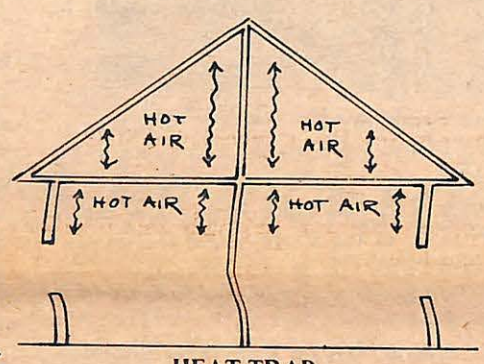


A HOUSE DESIGNED TO USE CONVECTION CURRENTS

Even if the air coming in is also hot, humid, and polluted, it is usually preferable to the air into which we breathe, cook and smoke. Being in motion such air coming in will evaporate the moisture (sweat) from our skin faster, thus making us feel and be cooler inside.

Another heat-trapping process is the combination of absorption and radiation. The roof and the walls of a house absorb the sun's heat and radiate it in every direction, especially into the house.

If the outside walls and roof are white or some light-reflecting color, more of the heat is reflected back into the outdoor air and less is absorbed and radiated. (A black roof, dark outside walls, and a wide asphalt driveway smack against the south side of a house make a super heat-trap.)



HEAT TRAP

But there is still another problem. Some of the sun's rays (infra-red) come right through a normal roof, just as they they come right through a certain amount of haze and smog. (Remember? There are days when you can't see the sun, but the top of a car is hot as a stove.)

Infra-red rays usually penetrate the roof, bake the attic, then get absorbed and radiated by the ceiling of the rooms below. (Insulation above the ceiling cuts down, but does not eliminate radiation into the rooms below.) The way to keep out infra-red rays is to have a sheet of metallic foil installed under the roofing and siding.

If the house is already build and not ready for new roofing and siding, the reflecting foil can be installed inside the roof and walls. Such installation is not so neat, but it can be done at least to every roof. You (or your landlord) can buy strong, paper-backed foil at a building materials place. (Retail price, about $6.00 for 500 square feet.) Just remember to put the reflecting side toward the outside of the house.

Why Heat Traps?

Why do builders make heat-traps? I do not believe that there is a conscious conspiracy to make us miserable. Most modern houses have louvers in the attic, although they ought to be bigger. Some older houses have no openings in the attic at all.

Most builders and most buyers of houses simply don't think about the problem except to think "air-conditioning". Such a situation is great for the corporations that produce and sell air-conditioning equipment and electric power, but millions of New Yorkers are learning that electric power doesn't flow from heaven in unlimited amounts. It is produced by air-and-water-polluting power plants having limited capacities.

When an occasional house is built to make economical use of the air-conditioner, the *need* for the air conditioner is reduced by about 80%. The saving in electric power, money, and discomfort is spectacular.

Science and technology operated for people would build houses for health and comfort without wasteful use of the air-conditioner (if you can afford one).

Right now boards of health, building codes, FHA, etc., should require builders to make every new house with plenty of louvers, insulation, and reflecting foil. Owners of multiple-unit houses should be required to install these things in every old house before next June 1.

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ON FILM

The Columbia Strike

by Steve Ellner

THE STRAWBERRY STATEMENT. Directed by Stuart Hagmann, Screenplay by Israel Horowitz. From the book by James Simon Kunen. Now playing at the College Street Cinema, 1:00, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 8:00, 9:55

The Strawberry Statement has been advertised as "the most pro-student, anti-cop film ever made." This judgment of the film reflects the inability of big Hollywood producers to understand what the discontent of youth in this society is all about.

The Hollywood creed is sensationalism: good art is that which is most scary, brutal or sexy. Such a creed can never come to grips with the concrete issues to which young and old alike are reacting. Police brutality becomes, therefore, the primary theme of this film on student rebellion; the romance between a male and a female student is the secondary theme. Everything else is portrayed as unimportant. The issues of war and racism which the particular protest the film is based on had centered around are characterized as boring to the very individuals who participated in the protest.

The Strawberry Statement is supposedly based on the book of the same name written by James Kunen, a member of Columbia University Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The book dealt with Columbia's involvement with the military and with the university's expansion into the neighboring black community, Harlem's Morningside Park.

Kunen showed how these issues triggered off the famous 1968 Columbia student strike in which the tactic of occupying different university buildings was practiced for the first time. This tactic, Kunen stated in the book, was begun by the militant black students and adopted by large numbers of white students. Kunen showed how all the students developed a tremendous solidarity and a fresh understanding of the Vietnam war and the racist policies of the university.

Anti-Youth Film

All of these important facts are completely ignored by the film. The students are shown to have no understanding of issues and no desire to learn about them. During the occupation of the buildings, everybody is either bored or confused. The Hero, "Simon James," is given the heavy assignment of fixing a Xerox machine. He fixes it by putting the plug into the socket.

In one scene in the locker room, Simon is punched in the mouth by an athlete. Afterwards, while looking in the mirror and contemplating what had just happened, Simon sees blood on his lips. Then his expression changes to one of joy, and he smears the blood around his face. Then he returns to the occupied building and tells the student leader that he has just been clobbered by a cop. "See," the leader exclaims, "police brutality," and he marches Simon around to show everybody the latest "victim."

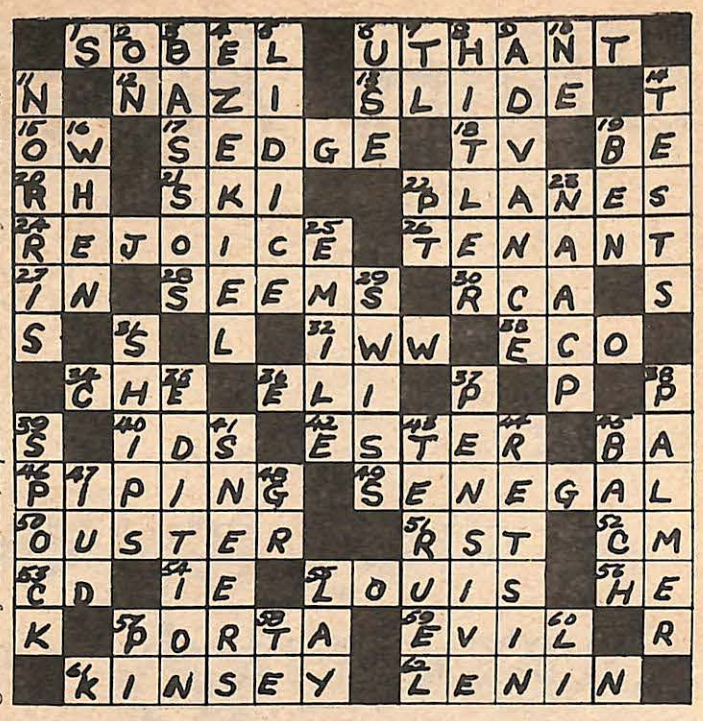
The incident demonstrates that Simon, like the other students depicted in the film are masochists who secretly want to be attacked by the cops. A gleam emanates from Simon's eyes while seeing the blood on his face in the mirror. This gleam prepares the viewer for the last scene when the police do viciously attack Simon and his cohorts. The film is saying, in essence, that the students got exactly what they were asking for.

While watching the film at the College Street Cinema, I noticed that the audience consisted almost entirely of young people. It angered me that the ideas of these youth were being shaped by this anti-youth movie.

But perhaps I need not have worried. It is obvious that few young people take Hollywood's propaganda seriously. This fact was demonstrated by one young man who, upon leaving the theater, smiled to his girlfriend and said: "Too bad my mother didn't come along. She loves soap operas."

The Solution To People Puzzle

As promised when the puzzle was published in the August 15 issue, the first reader to solve it was given a free subscription. Winner: Glynn Marini



BOOK REVIEW

Youth Counter Culture

Book Review by Harry Henderson

Theodore Roszak, The Making of a Counter Culture: The Technocratic Society and its Youthful Opposition
Garden City: Anchor, 1969, $1.95.

The phrase "counter-culture" has become increasingly popular as a description of the revolution in life-styles among American young people, from religious attitudes to politics, from drugs to family arrangements. Roszak's book is not just a flip survey of new styles in clothes, music and slang, but is an attempt to discover a total vision of life in the counter-culture, a vision which may some day replace our present society--the technocracy.

What is the picture of contemporary *society that Roszak gives us, and what are its characteristics? Our society, in his eyes, is a* "technocratic" one. He means not only that our society is technologically-advanced but that man is no longer the master. Man is the servant of his technological means.

"Expert" As Decision-Maker

The essential figure of the technocratic society is the "expert", who "objectively" decides what the wants of the society are and brings the technical skills of the society to bear on them. It is thus, always the "experts" who decide when we need a new kind of television set, a highway through a city, a rise in the unemployment rate, or a costly war in a distant part of the world. Roszak defines the technocracy as "that society in which those who govern justify themselves by appeal to technical experts who, in turn, justify themselves by appeal to scientific forms of knowledge. And beyond the authority of science, there is no appeal."

What Roszak is most critical of is the tendency of the technocracy to produce narrowly-trained individuals rather than more fully-developed human beings. The question is, how can the humane ideals of the counter-culture best be developed. Roszak's main hope is the rejection by young people of the technocracy along with the "objective" vision which produces it. Roszak especially worries about the twin perils to the young middle class: "On the one hand, the weakness of its cultural rapport with the disadvantaged: on the other, its vulnerability to exploitation as an amusing sideshow of the swinging society."

Roszak's book is not an attempt to describe the transformation of American youth culture, but, rather, to make it intellectually respectable. The bulk of the book is devoted to analysis of the writings of a number of men, none of them young, who figure in some ways as "mentors" of this youth culture. They include Herbert Marcuse, Norman O. Brown, Allen Ginsberg, Allen Watts, Timothy Leary and Paul Goodman. Of this group, it is Goodman's practical utopianism which Roszak likes most, Leary's cultishness about drugs which he finds most dangerous.

Technology as Repressive Force

The aim of Roszak's book is not to directly attack technocracy, but rather to undermine the idea which sustains it, namely the notion, or myth, of "objective consciousness." Since "objectivity" is a feature of both the technocratic society and its traditional radical opposition, Roszak's book winds up being as much a critique of the strategy and tactics of radicals as it is of the status quo of the *technocracy.*

Roszak sees no hope for a deep transformation in simply changing the institutions of control, in replacing capitalism with socialism. Socialism, according to Roszak, is a good thing but, at least as practiced in Eastern Europe, it still promotes technocratic control and the repression of the needs of natural man. This situation is true, he claims, because socialists are just as accepting of endless technical development as are capitalists.

Roszak is, furthermore, critical of the angry, indignant, and self-defeating style of many black and white young radicals. According to Roszak, the point is not to fight one's way into the technocratic system, but rather to live in such an attractive, exemplary and satisfying way that the technocratic "opposition" will be seduced into following. Roszak's proposal is not just to "turn on, tune in and drop out." His analogy to this society being born within the American empire, significantly, is that of the Christians in the ancient Roman Empire.

Unanswered Questions

Roszak's proposal leaves many questions unanswered. The concern of radicals with objective reality is not, after all, a technocratic perversion. Oppression, exploitation, imperialism, pollution, and poverty are states of mind, but they are also objective and measurable facts. By Roszak's own admission the youth culture he talks about is middle class, *does not include young black people, and* is built on an economy of affluence. Also, it remains to be seen whether or not the bulk of today's youth will choose to remain middle class and make the strategic compromises in favor of careers, when the time comes, that the technocratic society is banking on.

Yet despite the weaknesses of the book, **The Making of a Counter Culture** represents the beginning of a serious dialogue among people who are working for a more humane America. Roszak reminds us that a political struggle which does not take into account all the human needs of men and women will not make victory worthwhile.

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Ferre Apoya el Plan Naval

Se Planea la Evacuacion

El Gobernador Ferre ha apoyado el plan de la marina de comprar la isla Culebra; esto es, la marina comprara el 64% de la isla que todavia no le pertenece. Para esto han ofrecido $2.6 millones, una pequena fraccion de su valor actual.

El gobernador Ferre , quien se refiere al Secretario de Defensa Laird como "mi buen amigo Mel" opina que el plan es muy bueno y refleja una " nueva actitud" de la marina. Confia en que " una solucion justa" sera hallada.

Para los habitantes de Culebra esta confianza es un misterio, ya que los militares americanos jamas han tratado a los portorriquenos como a seres humanos en episodios pasados. Obviamente, los culebranos no quieren ceder su tierra. El 13 de Marzo votaron 304 a 9 en favor de la evacuacion de la isla, pero evacuacion de la marina, no de ellos.

Culebra es una pequena isla de 734 habitantes al este de Puerto Rico y parte del complejo naval americano. Un tercio del territorio, (incluyendo toda la costa) es propiedad de la marina.

La isla se usa como blanco para probar nuevos proyectiles y la marina no quiere perder ese blanco. Culebra " se unio" a la marina en 1901 cuando todos los terrenos publicos fueron reservados por orden *presidencial, para uso del gobierno americano bajo la jurisdicccion* naval.. El control militar se acrecento en 1941 en que otra orden presidencial cedio el espacio aereo y maritimo (3 *millas)* haciendo crimen federal el que aviones o barcos privados entren o salgan de la isla sin la aprobacion de la marina– esto para gente que depende principalmente de la pesca.

Es casi imposible encontrar residentes de la isla que no hagan tenido experiencia con bombas y blancos desde 1901, lanchas pesqueras han sido destruidos por tiros que" llegaron muy cerca". Un nino murio herido por bombas y un hombre perdio un brazo y el uso de cuatro dedos.

Recientemente un grupo de ninos y jovenes fueron a nadar? checaron los horarios de practicas de bombardeo previamente (anunciados como 'solo un servicio de consejo ... y sujeto a cambios sin aviso previo') y vieron si habia bandera roja en la playa (signo de peligro) sin encontrar nada. No paso mucho tiempo cuando seis descargas de mortero cayeron en la playa. Afortunadamente los nino se salvaron, pero uno de los miembros de la marina responsable del bombardeo dijo en una junta: 'Culebra puede protestar cuanto quiera, pero de un solo disparo la marina puede volar con todos en la isla.'

Un Mexicano Militante.

URGEN VOLUNTARIOS PARA NARCO

Narco, Inc. (Narcotics Addiction Research and Community Opportunities) un programa comunal designado para educar al publico en el abuso de drogos y ayudar a adictos por medio de su programa de referencia, busca trabajadores voluntarios.

El 12 de Septiembre de 1970 se iniciara el primer programa de entrenamiento para familiarizar a los voluntarios con los diferentes aspectos del abuso de drogas e incluye entrenamiento e el trabajo y entrenamiento en interaccion de grupos.

Las personas intersadas en este programa de voluntarios deben comunicarse con NARCO, Inc., 216 Congress Ave. telefono 777-7387.

Militancia de los Hispanos

Hay gente que cree que los negros son el unico grupo minoritorio que esta levantandose y demandando sus derechos. Esto no es cierto; Modern Times ha reportado sobre varias acciones de los Young Lords y otros grupos portrriquenos. En Nueva York, Chicago, Nueva Jersey y aqui en Connecticut los portorriquenos estan actuando, demandando el control de las instituciones en su comunidad. Esto incluye hospitales, escuelas, y las fuerzas policiacas.

En el oeste de los Estados Unidos, otro grupo hispano, los Mexico-Americanos estan en una lucha similar, aunque sobre diferentes factores. Este periodico publico un articulo sobre la huelga de las uvas en Dilano, California. Aunque algunos de los trabajadores de las uvas son portorriquenos y filipinos, la mayoria es mexico-americanos. Demandaban aumentos de salario sobre los miserables $2051 anuales, reconocimiento de su sindicato, el no usar venenos que afectan tanto al trabajador como al consumador. Su lider, Cesar Chavez, se ha convertido en el heroe de todos los grupos minoritorios en este pais.

Los siete de la Raza

Otro hecho importante que afecta a los mexico-americanos es el juicio de " los siete de la raza", en San Francisco. Los siete de la raza son seis hispanos (el septimo no ha sido apresado) acusados de asesinar al policia Josep Brodnick en Mayo 1, 1969 en el Mission District, el barrio latinoamericano de San Francisco. Brodnick y su colega Paul McGoran estaban molestando a estos hispanos, insultandolos y golpeandolos, cuando el revolver de McGoran se disparo, matando a Brodnick a una distancia de seis pulgadas.

Los seis fueron arrestados sin mas evidencia que el testimonio de McGoran y se les han negado los derechos mas basicos. El fiscal esta pidiendo la pena de muerte para los hispanos.

Diariamente el juzgado esta lleno de gent e que apoya a Los Siete. Cuando la corte se llena, la gente va a otros juzgados donde prisioneros morenos o negros estan en juicio. El incidente de los Siete no es un hecho aislado en la comunidad morena o negra en San Francisco. Todo el movimiento moreno esta en juicio con los siete.

Cuando el jurado delibere, en agosto, Los Siete estan convocando a una manifestacion nacional en San Francisco para demander la libertad de los siete y de todos los presos politicos en las carceles de America.

Unidad vs. Aislamiento

Por supuesto que la lucha de los mexicano-americanos no se limita a California. En New Mexico se ha estado luchando por varios anos por devolver las tierras que el gobierno americano despojo a los mexicanos. Una manifestacion en Houston reunio a mil mexicanos protestando la guerra. Se advirtio que, mientras 15% de la poblacion de Texas es hispana, un cuarto de los texanos que mueren en Viet nam son hispanos.

Todo esto es importante para los portorriquenos , especialmente aquellos que viven en New Haven. A veces nos sentimos aislados en nuestra lucha y pensamos que somos solo un pequeno porcentaje de la poblacion. Pero debemos darnos cuenta que no estamos solos, sino junto a nuestros hermanos morenos en el oeste, nuestros hermanos negros en el norte y sur y otros grupos minoritorios. Somos una fuerza-una fuerza poderosa.

Harris Dice es una Trampa

Fred Harris, ex-director de la Hill Parents Association, acuso en un rally del Partido Panteras Negras el 19 de agosto, que la policia de New Haven trato una segunda "trampa" para el, esta vez acusandalo de traficar con drogas.

Harris, cuya previa conviccion por posesion de drogas esta siendo apelada, hablo ante 300 gentes que marcharon de Dixwell Avenue a la carcel en Whalley Avenue para protestar la prision y juicio de los Black Panthers. Su primera conviccion fue en 1967 despues de ser candidato a Senador del estado.

Harris ha sido activo en la Hill section (area de Congress Ave.) de New Haven luchando por mejores viviendas para negros y portorriquenos. Lucho porque el edificio de Cedar Street entre Washington Ave. y Columbus Ave. fuera mejorado a nivel de los standards requeridos. La ciudad decidio condenar al edificio y muchos portorriquenos fueron forzados a evacuar.

Harris dijo que la policia lo trato de arrestar la segunda vez por tratar de revivir la Parents Hill Association, asi como las panteras han sido reprimidos por tratar de organizar a la comunidad negra.

La manifestacion se inicio en Dixwell Ave. en la oficina que las panteras planean usar como clinica medica gratis. El desfile comenzo con un contingente de ninos negros.

Oposicion Contra El Estado Colonial

Este es el ultimo de una serie de 3 articulos sobre Puerto Rico.

La lucha de liberacion en la isla ha revivido desde 1965, despues del periodo estatico consecutivo a la derrota del levantamiento nacionalista de Albizu Campos en los 50's. La influencia de la revolucion cubana y la creciente dislocacion economica asi como la imposibilidad de derrotar a Viet Nam han contribuido a este levantamiento.

El Movimiento de Independencia

Parte del movimiento de independencia se ha dedicado a resistir el servicio militar por parte de la juventud portorriquena. Desde 1965 cuando Sixto Alvelo del Movimiento Pro-Independencia (MPI) se rehuso a servir en el ejercito, miles de jovenes se han rehusado, arresgando ir a la carcel. Ninguna otra administracion ha hecho obligatorio el servicio militar en sus colonias.

La Federacion Universitaria Pro-Independencia (FUPI) es la principal fuerza estudiantil en la isla. Una de sus campanas ha sido el unir a los estudiantes y trabajadores en alianzas. Un lider de la FUPI en una entrevista dijo: 'gran parte de nuestros esfuerzos este ano estaran dedicados a luchar contra el ROTC en la universidad de Puerto Rico como la presencia fisica del ejercito en la universidad. El ROTC es una contradiccion de nuestro concepto fundamendal de una universidad, que no estamos aqui para aprender a matar en la guerra de agresion de los Estados Unidos en Vietnam sino para aprender a servir a nuestro pais, Puerto Rico."

Estudiantes luchan con policias

El 27 de septiembre de 1967 una batalla entre provocadores derechistas y estudiantes de la FUPI dio la excusa para que la policia invadiera la universidad de Puerto Rico en Rio Piedras y atacaron a los estudiantes. Hubo una gran batalla y 25 estudiantes fueron arrestados por conspiracion, incitar disturbios, arsonismo, etc.. A muchos les espera prision de por vida. El juicio de los lideres del FUPI y miembros del MPI ha ayudado a unir a un gran numero de portorriquenos.

El MPI y la FUPI son los lideres de esta revolucion socialista anticolonial. A pesar de la censura en la prensa, estan rompiendo el mito sobre el paraiso turistico: Puerto Rico. Maldonado Denis escribe: " Si uno creyera a Munoz Marin, a la izquierda democratica y a la voz de America, Puerto Rico parece ser el unico pais en la tierra que no quiere independencia. Y sin embargo no es el pueblo portorriqueno sino los lideres en el poder los que han escogido el colonialismo y creado una mentalidad colonial ista en la gente."

Estas circunstancias y esta mentalidad estan siendo destruidas. Revolucion e independencia son el plan para el futuro.

On The Job

The Chicken or the Egg

by Ken Rosenthal

I work at my parents' poultry farm in Guilford.. When I tell this to friends in New Haven, they get a faraway look in their eyes. They are attracted by the idea of buying a farm in the country, stocking it with 10,000 chickens, turning out 400 dozen eggs each day, and earning an adequate income.

There are reasons to be attracted. The farm work is varied, involving some carpentry, plumbing, mechanical repairs, and outdoor as well as indoor work. I have worked on all aspects of production, from feeding the chickens and collecting the eggs to packaging them and delivering them to the stores. In a year of good prices, such as the past one, this size farm will provide an income of well over $10,000. The physical environment is a good place to live and raise children. There are woods, fields, large trees, and a pond.

Virginia Blaisdell

Collecting eggs–still done by hand.

Businessman or Farmer?

The first problem with this rosy picture is that farm work is only a part of the job. Even with the modest size of our farm, close to one third the time is spent delivering eggs to small stores, soliciting new customers, picking up supplies, and keeping books.

The farm work itself is not always so different from city job routines. When the chickens are in full production at 7,000 eggs a day, two people must spend four or five hours standing at either end of the egg-grading machine. One puts egg after egg on the rollers while the other takes them from the sorting tables and packs them into carton after carton. This can be every bit as boring, repetitious and machine-regulated as factory work.

Chicken Coops: Dust and Dirt

The other major job on the farm takes place in the coops. A chicken coop is not a very pleasant place to work. The dust and dirt make it necessary for my father, who has a minor case of asthma, to wear a surgical mask each time he enters. I can always feel the dust in my lungs and nose after collecting eggs. John Sloan, the farm worker pictured here, has a constant cold from working in the coops.

There are three important jobs in the coops. Two of them, supplying the chickens with feed and water, are now done by machines. Collecting eggs, on the contrary, is still done by hand. There are collections every two hours from 7 a.m. until 1 p.m. and one in the late afternoon. John walks through the coops with a wire, plastic-coated basket in one hand. He bends over the nests, reaching his free hand underneath the chicken that is usually sitting there. When the baskets are filled, they are carried to the basement of our house where the egg-grading machine is located. Collecting eggs and shovelling manure are the most strenuous and filthy jobs on the farm.

Eight Days a Week

Farm work involving livestock goes on seven days a week, 52 weeks a year. The chickens never take a day off. Until the last few years, my parents almost never did either. A mere week's vacation meant that relatives in the area had to supervise our farm as well as theirs, and learn our egg delivery route. My parents worked twice as hard in the weeks before a vacation and worried while they were away. Sometimes it hardly seemed worth the trouble.

Besides the unpaid labor of the whole family--my mother and father used to put in 60 hours a week--there is the underpaid labor of two or three farm workers. These men get room, board and a salary of $100 each *month*. They work 6½ days a week, with vacations at the end of the month.

Big Business: 1,000,000 Chickens

The small farmer is almost powerless when it comes to the biggest emergencies. These are caused by economic forces beyond his control, especially the rise of "agri-business" and corporations.

Large wholesale dealers have always set the price of eggs. It has been so low in some years that the small farmer has trouble breaking even. As a result, family farms have been going out of business by the tens of thousands over the past

Continued on page 12

Events

Aug. 28, Fri.: "Connection." Presented by Wooster Square POINT. New Haven Green. 8pm.

Aug. 28, 29, Fri., Sat.: Drama, poetry, music, dance. Presented by Hill Arts Theatre. $1.00. Third World Teen Center. Columbus St. and Howard Ave. 8pm.

Aug. 30, Sun.: "Creation." Multi-media presentation by New Haven Council of Churches. WNHC-TV. 1pm.

Aug. 30, Sept. 7, Sun.: New Haven Women's Liberation meetings. 148 Orange St. 7:30 pm.

Aug. 30, Sun.: "Zoo Story" and "The *Still Alarm." Experimental Theatre. Exit Coffeehouse. 8pm.*

Aug. 31, Mon.: Psychodrama. Presented by Number 9. Green.

Sept. 1, 8, Tues.: Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7pm.

Sept. 1, Tues.: Drawing. Sponsored by Young Men's Progressive Club. 296 Newhall St.

Sept. 2, Wed.: Grandma's Band of Conte Senior Center. Green. 12:30 pm.

Sept. 2,9. Wed.: Environmental Offensive dinners and discussions. 5:30 pm. Call 624-4254.

Sept. 2, Wed.: General meeting for all Yale-New Haven Hospital workers. Sponsored by the organizing committee of Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union. YMCA. 52 Howe St. 7:30 pm.

Sept. 2, Wed.: Yoga class. 750 Elm St. 6 pm.

Sept. 2, Wed.: Nutrition class conducted by Edith Zarafis. 750 Elm St. 7:45 pm.

***Sept. 2, Wed.**: Concert. Downstream, Dandelion Wine, Jasper Wrath, Ed Askew. 8pm.*

Sept. 2,9, Wed.: Open meetings of the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven case. 425 College St. 8pm. 562-3882.

Sept. 3, Thurs.: "Zoo Story." Exit Experimental Theatre. Green. Noon.

Sept. 3, 10. Thurs.: Women and Their Bodies Course. 425 College St. 8pm.

Sept. 4, Fri.: Poetry reading by Ted Mechanik, Greg Smart, David Wilk, Turtle, Alan McKnight, Peter Moncure. Green. Noon.

Sept. 5, Sat.: Concert. Jack Slack, Mike Pope, Ed Askew, Famine. Green. 2-6pm.

Sept. 5, Sat.: Joan Stone's political dances. "New Haven *Register*", "Downtown", "When the Landlord Left". Green. 8pm-9pm.

Sept. 7, Mon.: New Haven Folk Music Society concert. Green. 2pm.

Sept. 7, Mon.: "The Fantasticks." Total Theatre Group. Green. 8pm.

Sept. 12, Sat.: Arts Fair. Open air sale and auction of arts and crafts. Music. Refreshments (or bring your own picnic lunch). Supervised play area for children. Benefit Coalition for Defense of the Panthers. 300 Ronan St. (between Edwards and Canner). Noon to 6pm.

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Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Ann's Restaurant, Davenport-Baldwin; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Orchard Pharmacy, corner Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Martinez Grocery, Hallock; Espada Variety, Washington-Cedar; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Los Hermanoz, Washington-Morris. Anthony's, Howard–Sylvan; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch.

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West Hills: Sam's Market, Harper Ave.-Valley St.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Edgewood-Dwight; Howe Food Basket, corner Edgewood; Brand X, Chapel-Day; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, corner Greenwood. Our Food, Chapel-Howe.

Whalley: Renaissance, 45 Whalley; Chuck's, Whalley, Winthrop; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; Whalley SPA, corner Norton; Ben Smith Pharmacy, Whalley-Hobart.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Exchange, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Joe & Jessie's No. 2, Norton-George;

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